

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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NO. 42

MANY JUNE BRIDES

Clergy Have Been Kept Busy
Uniting These Happy
Gouples

MANY BRILLIANT AFFAIRS

Four Prominent Young Couples Married
This Week—Miss Ethel Hawkins to
Wed Next Week Thursday

One of the most unique and pretty home weddings of the season was that of Miss Florence M. Fenderson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fenderson, to Mr. Paul Volk of Chicago, on Tuesday afternoon, June 11, which took place in the alcove of the veranda of the summer home of the bride's parents at Channel Lake.

The veranda had been tastefully decorated with a profusion of apple blossoms and pink tulips with white draperies forming the back ground. At exactly five o'clock the bride and groom took their place in this charming nook and there, in the presence of a large gathering of invited friends and relatives Rev. F. R. McNamer performed the impressive ring ceremony which made them man and wife.

The bride was prettily and daintily attired in a white embroidered silk gown, trimmed with silk lace and carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and maiden hair ferns. Miss Romaine Hardcastle who acted as bride's maid was attired in pale green silk and carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas.

The groom wore the conventional black and was attended by his brother, Mr. Herbert Volk of Chicago.

Immediately after the ceremony and congratulations were over, the guests were ushered into the spacious dining room, where covers were laid for eighty and a bounteous wedding repast was served. Here the prevailing colors were white and green, the decorations consisting of white lilies and green leaves, with the tables arranged in the form of a Greek Cross.

The bride is a prominent young lady of this vicinity who has lived here the greater part of her life. She has always been a social favorite among the young people and has a large number of friends here, who while wishing her much joy and happiness through life regret very much that her future home is not to be in this vicinity.

The groom, although not so well known hereabouts, is a bright promising young man, engaged in the real estate business in Chicago. He is of an honest upright character and in every way worthy of his bride, and during his numerous visits here has made many friends among our people.

Soon after the wedding feast the young couple dexterously eluded their guests and departed on an early evening train for an extended wedding tour, their destination being as yet kept secret.

The presents were many and beautiful and showed in a measure the place occupied by the bride in the hearts of her friends.

Music had been provided for the occasion and a portion of the evening was spent in dancing.

Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Volk will reside at Mount Clair where they will be at home to their numerous friends after October 1.

The News joins with their many friends and acquaintances in offering the happy couple the best of wishes for a long and happy life.

Smith-Brogan

On Wednesday morning of this week at nine thirty o'clock at the Mill Creek church was solemnized the wedding of Miss Nellie Smith, who resides east of town, to Mr. John Brogan, of this place. Father Joyce performing the ceremony which made them man and wife.

The bride is a bright accomplished young lady and is popular among the young people of the town.

The groom is a well known and popular young man of exemplary habits, who has lived in this vicinity all his life, and has successfully conducted a harness shop here for the past few years, and his many friends congratulate him on his success in winning so charming a young lady for his bride.

Both young people have a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Antioch and vicinity who join with the News in wishing them a long and happy life.

Their many friends are glad to learn that they will make their future home in this village and will occupy the lower part of the Jim. French residence on Main street.

Seymour-Lund

On Saturday of last week at the Methodist parsonage at Wilmette occurred the marriage of Mr. Wm. C. Lund, of Milwaukee, to Miss Ruth Seymour also of Milwaukee, formerly of this place, Rev. Wm. C. Cleworth, formerly pastor at this place performing the ceremony.

The bride is well known to our Antioch readers having resided here about five years, but left here a little over a year ago, for Milwaukee, where she went to learn the dressmaking trade. She has many friends here who extend to them best wishes for many happy years. Mr. and Mrs. Lund will make their future home at Milwaukee.

Klopp-Runyard

On Wednesday morning at 10:00 o'clock occurred the marriage of Mr. Arthur Runyard and Miss Emma Klopp. They were attended by Mr. John Bohm and Miss Ada Piel. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white silk and carried brides-roses. The bridesmaid was also attired in white.

Mr. and Mrs. Runyard left Wednesday evening for a short wedding trip to the Dells with the best wishes of a host of friends who unite in wishing them a happy and prosperous wedded life.

Hawkins-Craft

Invitations are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Ethel Hawkins, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hawkins of Lake Villa, to Mr. Clayton Craft, which is to take place at the home of the bride's parents on Thursday afternoon, June 20.

Rev. Hitchcock, pastor of the Lake Villa M. E. church, will perform the ceremony at 3:30 o'clock in the presence of relatives and friends. The bridal couple are to be attended by Miss Nellie Hawkins and Mr. Eugene Hawkins, sister and brother of the bride.

The bride's dress is to be of white silk and she will carry bride's roses. The bridesmaid will also be attired in white.

The groom and best man will wear the conventional black. After the ceremony and congratulations a bounteous wedding feast will be served.

The young couple will leave the same evening for an extended trip through Pennsylvania and other eastern states. They expect to return home some time the latter part of August.

Both the young people are well known in this vicinity and are prime favorites with the younger set. Miss Hawkins has lived near Lake Villa all her life and is a young lady of exceptional worth.

Mr. Craft is a bright enterprising man of sterling qualities and both have scores of friends who join with the News in wishing them a most happy journey through life.

As yet they have not decided where their future home will be, but it is the wish of their many friends that they may conclude to remain in this vicinity.

C. M. BISHOP ELECTED SECRETARY

Charles M. Bishop of the village of Bristol, was elected secretary of the Kenosha County Old Settlers' club at the annual June meeting of the club at the County Court room Saturday morning and he will take up the work laid down by the late R. F. Roberts who had served the society in that capacity since its organization. Frank D. Roberts will remain as assistant secretary of the organization and aid the new secretary.

The meeting of the directors of the organization was attended by many of the members but the absence of the old secretary so lately deceased cast a gloom over the meeting and time and again the president, B. H. Stocker of Salem, found himself referring things to the secretary as he was wont to do in the days when the late R. F. Roberts practically attended to all the details of the club's work.

The organization will hold a celebration at Paddock's lake on the Fourth.

The directors have been informed that with the coming of the ice house on Paddock's lake a switch track has been built from Salem to the lake front. This will make the long walk which has been such a burden in other years, unnecessary, and the people attending the celebration will be landed at the very doors of the pavilion.

After the usual routine business the directors adjourned until the annual meeting which will be held at Paddock's lake on the afternoon of the annual reunion.

Mr. Bishop is a capable man and one who will fill the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

RIVER RUNS OVER BANKS Heavy Fall of Rain Has Played Havoc in Gurnee Vicinity

The heavy rains of the past week have caused the Des Plaines river to rise to a height similar to a few years ago when the Dady yard west of the Gurnee bridge was in danger. Boats are to be seen plying north and south of the bridge.

The river extends east to the O'Farrell house and the scene reminds one as if a flood had struck the district.

The river is at least three hundred feet wide north of the bridge and south of the bridge it is expanded even more than that.

RACERS NOW AT TRACK

Valuable String of Horses are
Being Trained Under Care
of Experts

\$21,100 IN PURSES OFFERED

Program for July is Officially Announced
and Many of the Fast Horses of the
Country Have Already Entered

The magnificent racing plant at Libertyville is the scene of activity in the training line, and the four day trotting meeting July 16 bids fair to be one of the best in the west this season.

It is expected that Ed. Geers will arrive from Memphis with his great stable of trotters and pacers the latter part of the week, and of course they will be the attraction until they leave for the grand circuit racing.

The \$17,000 trotting gelding Highball is reported in fine fettle. Highball went a mile in 2:03 just before his sale, and will not be asked for any more 2:10 or better miles right away. Sunny Jim, a green pacer, stepped in 2:10 flat.

John A., the pacing stallion that raced entirely in the south last year, and said to be the handdest harness horse in the world, has been given a slow preparation. His record is 2:03 3/4.

Ever since she reached Libertyville the California trotter, Sonoma Girl has been the main attraction, her mile in 2:07 over the Los Angeles track last December, shows her to have free-for-all speed. She has the track record at Libertyville to date with a mile in 2:17, and stepped the last end as if 2:12 would have been easy.

The trotting stallion J. J. M., formerly owned by J. J. Morley of this place, is at the track and is being put in condition for the grand circuit.

The program for Libertyville has been definitely arranged as follows:

TUESDAY
2:18 pace—Purse, \$5,000.
2:25 trot—Purse, \$300.
3-year-old trot—Purse, \$600.

WEDNESDAY
3-year-old 2:20 pace—Purse \$600.
2:03 trot—Purse, \$1,000.
2:03 pace—Purse, \$1,500.

THURSDAY
2:20 trot—Purse, \$5,000.
2:12 trot—Purse, \$1,000.
2:11 pace—Purse, \$1,000.

FRIDAY
2:25 pace—Purse, \$300.
2:15 trot—Purse, \$2,000.
2:05 pace—Purse, \$1,000.
2:17 pace—Purse, \$800.

The 2:18 pace, the 2:03 pace, the 2:20 trot, and the 2:15 trot already have closed, and entries to the other events will close July 6, records made that day not being a bar.

FROST TO GIVE \$50,000 For New Bridge at Waukegan in Return for Fifty Year Franchise

As the first result of conference between A. C. Frost, of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad company and the city of Waukegan, Mr. Frost will offer a completed ordinance for a local electric railway system.

If this ordinance is satisfactory, it will be formally tendered for a vote at the next council meeting next Monday evening.

Things that the city will do are as follows:

First—Mr. Frost gets fifty year rights, if he wishes them, for his local lines and for his main line.

Second—New lines will include suburban branches over Belvidere street to McAlister avenue and down McAlister avenue to the south city limits; North avenue to the golf grounds and on the golf grounds road to the city limits, on the north west, possibly Grand avenue to the west city limits, and Glen Rock avenue to the city limits.

Third—Double tracking for all lines.

Fourth—The use of electricity or other power equally safe and noiseless.

In return for these things, Mr. Frost agrees to give the city:

First—Ten minute service when he reaches the north limits with his North avenue extension.

Second—Pay one-half the expense of building a \$90,000 new south genesee street bridge, or \$50,000.

Third—One fare all over the city and transfers, with cheaper rides in book form.

Fourth—Paving ten feet each side of his tracks all over the city.

Fifth—Possibly the new power plant.

Sixth—The right to use trolley poles for police and fire alarms.

Seventh—Raisa of a type desired, the sprinkling of the tracks to lay the dust, the maintenance of the right of way paving.

NECK BROKEN BY FALL

Edwin Clarke of Wauconda
Met Tragic Death Sunday
in Unusual Manner

FALLS DOWN CELLAR STAIRS

Family Away at the Time and His Remains Were not Found Until
Monday Morning

Edwin Clarke, a well known man of Wauconda, lies dead as a result of breaking his neck by falling down stairs while drunk in the home of Hugh Martin, Jr., last Sunday morning.

Coroner Taylor is out of the county and deputy coroner Edward Conrad of Waukegan, went there at six o'clock Monday evening to hold the inquest.

Clarke was working on the farm of Mr. Martin and was Sunday assigned to the task of taking the milk to the factory, the Martin family having gone to Waukegan for the day.

Returning in the evening Mr. Martin did not find Clarke on the place and he concluded that he had gone to call on friends, or perhaps, was off on a periodical spree, which was his wont every little while.

He did not return for supper and the door was left unlocked, it being expected that he would return during the night.

When the family arose Monday morning, they found the door still unlocked and investigation showed that Clarke had not returned at all.

Mr. Martin started a search with the result that he found the outside cellar door open and, looking down at the foot of the stairs, he saw Clarke's body. He hurried down thinking that perhaps he was injured, but soon discovered he was cold in death.

It seems that Clarke had gone to the factory with the milk and that, according to the factory workmen, he appeared drunk at the time. He returned home, put up the horses and started for the house, getting into the cellar way and falling to the bottom of the stairs and breaking his neck in the fall.

Clarke was about 65 years of age and came to Wauconda some time ago from Danville where he was cared for for a number of years in the soldiers' home. He liked to drink and every little while he would go off on a spree, to be gone for a few days. His relatives' whereabouts are unknown.

SENATE KILLS 2-CENT FARE

Committee Decides to Recommend Indefinite Postponement

At Madison, Wis., Thursday night, the senate committee on transportation decided to report the Husting 2-cent fare bill for indefinite postponement.

Two considerations entered into the action of the committee on this bill. First the railroad commission, after a careful and painstaking investigation conducted on a scientific basis and covering a period of almost a year, found it possible to offer a reduction to only 2 1/2 cents a mile on passenger fare, if passenger and freight departments were to be made to stand on their own bottoms.

In the second place, the railroad men who appeared before the committee in opposition to the bill informed the committee that the railroads would contest in the courts the 2 cent laws enacted in neighboring states, and assured the committee that if the courts sustained these laws, then the railroads would enter a general 2 cent fare throughout the country including Wisconsin.

SPURIOUS COIN IS IN CIRCULATION

It might be well to watch all change of the smaller denominations for the next few days for you may discover that you are in possession of some coins which never came from Uncle Sam's mints.

It has just been discovered that there is a generous amount of spurious coin in circulation throughout the county, and principally of the quarter and half dollar denominations.

The quarters, which are a rank imitation of the genuine article, bear the date of 1898 and are easily distinguished by their lightness in weight and by the inferior metal used.

An instance is known where one woman received three of these counterfeit quarters in one day. The counterfeit half dollars are not so much in evidence, but several have been discovered in the past few days.

AUTO DRIVER ARRESTED

Geo LaSmith of Chicago Smashes Into Rig
Then Gives Wrong Name.

Geo. LaSmith of Chicago, the man who on Decoration day had been speeding his automobile on Lake County roads between Lake Forest and Rondout, and who, unable to stop his machine, smashed into a buggy occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison of Rondout, has been located at his home in Chicago, was arrested last week and taken to Libertyville where the hearing was held.

An auto was ahead of La Smith and it stopped to allow Mr. Morrison to drive past. LaSmith could not stop his machine and consequently smashed into the rig. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were thrown from the buggy and injured.

After the accident LaSmith gave the name of Jimmie Thompson, Stewart avenue Chicago. After the warrant was issued it was found that Jimmie Thompson who really exists and lives on Stewart avenue was not the man wanted at all.

After a day spent in Chicago, chief Lumber of Libertyville, and Sate's Attorney Miller of Waukegan with the aid of Thompson succeeded in locating LaSmith.

Morrison identified the man. The bond was fixed at \$500.

FRATERNITY HONORS IT'S DEAD

The Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekah's and the Royal Neighbors assembled to pay tribute to memory of their departed members on Sunday afternoon.

As had been previously arranged the members of the various orders met at about one o'clock at the M. W. A. and I. O. O. F. halls then all joined in a procession headed by Herman Bock and Sol LaPlant, who acted as marshals of the day, and marched to the cemetery. Each order had previously marked their grave and as the procession passed through the cemetery the marshals as they came to the grave announced the name and the lodge to which the deceased had belonged then the order which had claimed them as a member decorated the grave with a profusion of flowers.

After the services at the church had been concluded the procession wound its way back to the Woodman hall where J. K. Orvis of Waukegan, a member of both the Woodmen and Odd Fellows, delivered the address of the day. Eugene Runyard a former Antioch boy, but now a rising young attorney of Waukegan also addressed the meeting. Both speeches were bright interesting and for the good of the orders and made favorable and lasting impressions on the minds of all present.

About one hundred and fifty members of the different orders assembled in honor of the day and to pay tribute to the memory of their deceased members. This was the largest and most interesting meeting of this kind ever held in Antioch.

THREE PEOPLE BITTEN BY MAD DOG

Efforts to save the lives of Windsor Chase, 1116 Maple avenue, Evanston, his 3-year-old son, Windsor Chase, Jr., and Harriet Chase, 16 years old, his daughter, all bitten by a pet dog in their home, were declared successful Monday at the Pasteur institute, where the father and children had been lying at the point of death. It is said all three will recover from their serious bites and scratches.

The baby boy was bitten six times by the mad animal, on his shoulders and arms, and his face was badly lacerated, while he was playing in the basement of the Chase home. His sister rescued him from the dog by prying open its mouth and was bitten on the hands and scratched.

Mr. Chase grabbed the dog to carry it to the kennel, when he was attacked and was bitten twice on the hands and legs. The animal escaped and ran wildly through the Evanston streets, throwing church goers into a panic.

The dog was shot and killed by Evanston police in a revolver chase through the suburb, after it had created terror for eighteen hours and had bitten a score of other dogs. The police killed twelve dogs believed to have been infected by the maddened animal.

Easily Explained

Her name was Marjorie and she was the sweetest child in the world, with all a child's wonderful thirst for the most out-of-the-way information. She had asked her mother to explain to her what wireless telegraphy was. Marjorie had often heard her father talking of wireless telegraphy, and she wanted to know all about it. So her mother tried to make it clear and explained how there were two long sticks standing high up in the air a very long way from each other, and how a message was sent from the one stick and—“Oh, I know,” broke in Marjorie, “then God hears and tells the other people.”

JAPANESE SPOILING FOR FIGHT

This Seems to be the Trouble
with one Party in the
Mikado's Dominions

PORTENTIOUS MOVES MADE

Progressive Party is Daring Enough Even
to Crowd “Your Uncle Sam”
If It Can Do So

That the Japanese of the Pacific coast and the Progressives, a political party of Japan, have entered into an alliance which has the earmarks of an international conspiracy, with the overthrow of the present ministry in Japan and the annulment of the clause in the immigration bill excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States as the ultimate objects, is learned authoritatively. The preliminary steps in this scheme, it is said, will be to induce the Tokio government to recall Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, and to demand an apology and perhaps an indemnity from this government for the alleged acts of violence against Japanese subjects residing in San Francisco.

With this end in view representatives of the faction hostile to the Soionji ministry have been at Washington to consult with the Japanese ambassador and the state department officials regarding the objectionable clause in the immigration bill, the California school question and the recent riots in San Francisco. The report which they have sent to Tokio, it is alleged, will form the basis of a systematic campaign to bring about anti-United States demonstrations in Japan and to force Foreign Minister Hayashi, if possible, to demand indemnity and an apology on account of the Japanese disturbances in San Francisco.

These facts became known for the first time when it was learned that T. Takahashi, representative of the Seattle Japanese society; O. Noda, representative of the San Francisco Japanese society, and K. Kawakami, staff representative of the Yozu (daily newspaper) at Tokio, came to Washington on April 21 and remained until May 12, during which time they were negotiating with the Japanese ambassador looking to the annulment of the Japanese immigration limitation law. The delegation failed in its purpose, and it is stated, after charging Ambassador Aoki with treachery to the Japanese of the Pacific coast, and with misrepresenting conditions to his home government, they telegraphed to Ootaka Yamaoka, the personal representative of Count Okuma, who was waiting their report in Seattle, with the request that he communicate with the anti-administration leaders in Tokio.

DYING EMBERS GAVE WARNING OF DANGER

The dying embers from a burning bridge were Tuesday morning, at one o'clock the means of preventing a horrible railroad disaster on the Fox river near Muehbroke's.

Sparks or cinders from the fire box of some passenger train Monday night, ignited the timbers of the bridge across the Fox River, near Fox lake, and about twenty feet of the bridge was consumed, burning throughout the night with no effort being made to save the valuable railroad structure, the destruction of which has seriously crippled the service of the St. Paul.

The last train across must have set the bridge afire as no lights were posted.

At one o'clock a fast stock train bearing western beef, mutton and pork to Chicago came at a terrific rate of speed along the Janesville division of the St. Paul, on which the bridge is erected.

Looking out of his cab window into the starry darkness, the engineer saw a tiny flicker before him.

He thought that some one was on the tracks waving a red signal at his train and he slowed down to see what was the matter.

The great train, with its crew of about twelve and its freight of live stock slowed down to within twenty feet of the burned bridge; Through the charred and twisted timbers of the bridge the engineer could see the rapidly rushing river as it flowed onward.

Fireman and engineer shook hands in mutual thankfulness, so overcome were they by their providential escape from death in the waters of the Fox.

The live embers of the bridge had given the warning.

ANTIOCH NEWS.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

How can a woman be chairman of anything.

New York produces more hops than any other American state.

While the airship races are in progress the wise spectator will stand from under.

Striking bell boys in New York are kicking on their meals, an infringement on the prerogative of the patrons.

Does anyone still imagine that wealth guarantees the happiness of homes? If so, let him read the news a few years.

It will soon be time for Uncle Mark Twain to exchange that winter white suit for a summer fur overcoat. It pays to advertise.

Henry James says he never heard an American woman say "thank you." Then, doubtless, Henry never earned that little reward.

According to a physician, an ugly nose indicates a large brain. Not necessarily. It may indicate lack of skill behind the bat.

Probably that Wabash minister who has dedicated his seven hundredth church has not had time to notice the alleged decline in religion.

We don't know whether it is true or not that the robins are beginning to worry for fear the cherries this year won't be ripe as soon as usual.

The next king of Spain will be fortunate in taking hold of a government that has begun to think about the future instead of dwelling in the past.

What a sad waste of money the submarine boats would have represented if it had been discovered at this late date that their crews could not live in them!

Having tried the whipping post, Baltimore does not like it. There are very few cities in the country whose social conditions are so desperate as to demand such a remedy.

Sure enough, there are strained relations among the little republics of Central America. If one of them speaks above a whisper all the rest of them jingle the burglar alarm.

Farmers who were mad because they could not get cars to haul their wheat to market are glad now that they were compelled to keep it till the price went sky-rocketing.

In 1897 the Greek emigrants to the United States numbered only 57. For the three years 1903-4-5 the total was 36,000, and for the fiscal year 1906 the number had risen to 23,000.

The British barmoids will next proceed to storm the house of commons for their preservation. The chances are that they will be less fervently resisted than were the suffragettes.

Mausier rifles have been made by their inventor much more deadly than before. Possibly he has been grieving over what they didn't do to the Americans during the war with Spain.

St. Paul doubtless requires the women to keep silent in the churches so that there might be one spot where the man might keep his vocal powers from being eliminated through disuse.

If Editor Stead can secure peace by persuading American young men to raise \$1,000,000, his method must be credited with being less expensive by far than the old-fashioned method of fighting for it.

One of our cities is cleaner than it used to be. On the waste-barrels which stand on the streets is painted, instead of the bald injunction, "Throw rubbish here," a winning request, "Please help us to keep the city clean." Citizens have been seen to read that sign and walk back half a block to pick up a banana skin.

Most people are not familiar with the sight of a woman smoking a cigar, but the old Indiana woman whose smoking offended the guardians of the St. Louis Union railway station was probably not far wrong in saying that a woman looks better with a cigar in her mouth than when she is chewing gum. Certainly she could not look much worse.

The American government has been keeping house for Cuba while the mistress of the house was sick. Now that the temporary caretaker is preparing to leave, it has been decided that Cuba will have to pay the expenses of the American occupation. Since Cuba is poor, however, there will be no unneighborly haste in collecting the bill, which will amount to \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000.

Wonder, Nev., wants a spy plot who is handy with a gun. Where is the ministerial gent of this community who used to preach, shave, cut hair, shampoo, guarantee to raise a crop on bald heads, talk from both sides of his mouth at one and the same time and occasionally bound into the squared circle, jabbing, punching, uppercutting, side-stepping and saying worldly-yea, carnal-things under his breath until roughly jolted into dreamland? He should take his professional kit and hike for Wonder, because the call is for just that sort of a fighting parson.

THE PRESIDENT TO EDITORS

Roosevelt Delivers a Notable Address at Jamestown, Va.

Speaks Before the Delegates to the National Editorial Association--Touches Upon Important National Questions.

Jamestown, Va.—The following is the address of President Roosevelt before the National Editorial Association at the exposition here:

It is of course a mere truism to say that no body of our countrymen wield as extensive an influence as those who write for the daily press and for the periodicals. It is also a truism to say that such power implies the gravest responsibility, and the man exercising it should hold himself accountable, and should be held by others accountable, precisely as if he occupied any other position of public trust. I do not intend to dwell upon your who is not a writer, but I shall permit myself to point out one matter where it seems to me that the need of our people is vital. It is essential that the man in public life and the man who writes in the public press shall both of them, if they are really good servants of the people, be prompt to assail wrongdoing and wickedness. But in thus assailing wrongdoing and wickedness, there are conditions to be fulfilled, because if unfilled, harm and not good will result. In the first place, be sure of your facts and avoid everything like hysteria or exaggeration; for to assail a decent man for something which he is innocent to give aid and comfort to every scoundrel, while indulgence in hysterical exaggeration serves to weaken, not strengthen, the statement of truth. In the second place, be sure that you base your judgment on conduct and not on the social or economic position of the individual with whom you are dealing. There are good and bad men in every walk of life, and the good man does not depend upon whether they have or do not have large bank accounts. This elemental fact, this fact which we all accept as self-evident, when we think each of us of the people whom he himself knows in his business and social relations, is often completely ignored by certain public men and certain public writers. The man who thus ignores it and who attacks wickedness only when found in a particular class are always unsafe, and are sometimes very dangerous, leaders. Distrust equally the man who is never able to discover any vice of rich men to attack and the man who confines himself to attacking the sins and shortcomings of rich men. It is a sure sign of moral and mental dishonesty in any man if in his public assaults upon iniquity he is never able to see any iniquity save that of a particular class; and this whether he is able only to see the crimes of arrogance and oppression of the rich or the crimes of envy and violence in the poor.

So much for what I have to say to you in your capacity of molders and guides of public thought. In addition to this I have to speak to you of two great movements in our public life which I feel must necessarily occupy no inconsiderable part of the time of our public men in the near future. One of these is the question of the future of the nation, and the other is the question of the future of the world. The question of the future of the nation is the question of utilizing the natural resources of the nation in such a way that will be of most benefit to the nation as a whole.

Need of Foresight.
In utilizing and conserving the natural resources of the nation the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight. Unfortunately, foresight is not usually characteristic of a people of vigorous people, and it is obviously not a marked characteristic of us in the United States. Yet assuredly it should be the growing nation with a future which stretches so far ahead that the nation is growing so rapidly as ours or has a future so full of promise. No other nation enjoys so wonderful a measure of present prosperity which can of right be treated as an earnest of future success, and for no other are the rewards of foresight so great, so certain, and so easily foretold. Yet hitherto as a nation we have tended to live with an eye single to the present, and have permitted the reckless waste and destruction of much of our natural wealth.

The conservation of our natural resources and the proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. Unless we maintain an adequate material basis for our civilization, we can not maintain the institutions which we take so great and just a pride in, and to waste and destroy our natural resources means to undermine this material basis. During the last five years efforts have been made in several directions in the government service to get our people to look ahead, to exercise foresight, and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of the haphazard and uncontrolled immediate profit. The effort has been made through several agencies.

In 1902 the reclamation service began to develop the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation. The work includes all the states from the great plains through the Rocky mountains to the Pacific slope. It has been conducted with the clear and definite purpose of using the valuable water resources of the public land for the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run. In other words, for the purpose of putting upon the land the permanent home makers who will use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children. There has been opposition, of course, to this work of the reclamation service, for we have been obliged to antagonize certain men whose interest it was to exhaust for their own temporary personal profit natural resources which ought to be developed through use, so as to be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole. But there will be no halt in the work of preserving the waters which head in the Rocky mountain region so as to make them of most use to the people as a whole; for the policy is essential to our national welfare.

Operations of Land Laws.

The public lands of the United States should be utilized in similar fashion. Our present public land laws were passed when there was a vast surplus of vacant public land. The chief desire was to secure settlers thereon, and comparatively slight attention was paid as to exactly how the lands were disposed of in detail. In consequence, in execution of the laws became the rule both in the land office and in the public mind, and land frauds were common and little noted. This was especially true when a system originally designed for the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west was applied to the dryer regions of the great plains and to the mountains and the Pacific coast. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed out of the hands of the government without passing into the hands

of the home maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law; but both the law and its administration were defective and needed to be changed. Three years ago a public land commission was appointed to scrutinize the law and the facts and to recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great frauds upon the public domain, and the recommendation followed changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public land by putting it to its best use. Attention was especially called to the preservation of the public lands in the great areas of public lands into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by the sale of public lands on the open range; a system of leasing the natural forage on the public domain which amounts to putting a premium on its destruction. The recommendations of the public land commission were sound, for they were especially in the interest of the actual home maker; and where the small home maker could not utilize the land, it was provided that the government should keep control of the land. It could not be monopolized by a few wealthy men. Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, except for the repeal of the iniquitous land law. But the recommendations are so just and proper, so essential to our national welfare, that I believe they will surely ultimately be adopted.

In 1901 congress authorized the president to create a national forest in the public domain. These forests reserves remained for a long time in charge of the general land office, which had no men properly trained in forestry. But the department of the interior has now possessed the trained men. In other words, the government forests were without foresters and the government foresters without forests. Waste of effort and waste of money inevitably followed. Finally the situation was ended in 1905 by the creation of the United States forest service, which has stopped the waste, conserved the resources of the national forest, and has put the forests on a coherent plan, and in a way that augurs well for the future.

The mineral fuels of the eastern United States are rapidly following. The public domain, these forests reserves remained for a long time in charge of the general land office, which had no men properly trained in forestry. But the department of the interior has now possessed the trained men. In other words, the government forests were without foresters and the government foresters without forests. Waste of effort and waste of money inevitably followed. Finally the situation was ended in 1905 by the creation of the United States forest service, which has stopped the waste, conserved the resources of the national forest, and has put the forests on a coherent plan, and in a way that augurs well for the future.

Preserve Mineral Resources.
In addition to treating aright for the benefit of the whole people the forests and the mineral beds, we should similarly try to preserve for the benefit of all the people the great stretches of the public domain, some three hundred million acres in all, which are unfit for cultivation by present methods and valuable only for the forage which they supply. This vast area is now open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction or regulation. When population has increased, as is now the case, such utter lack of management means that the public domain is turned over to be skinned by men whose only concern is to get what they can out of it at the moment, without any regard to whether or not it is ruined so far as the next generation is concerned. In other words, the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse; and as an incident conflict and bloodshed frequently arise between opposing users. With the rapid settling of the west, the range is more and more overgrazed. Moreover, much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep the range from being overgrazed. In other words, the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse; and as an incident conflict and bloodshed frequently arise between opposing users. With the rapid settling of the west, the range is more and more overgrazed. Moreover, much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep the range from being overgrazed. In other words, the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse; and as an incident conflict and bloodshed frequently arise between opposing users.

Prevention of Frauds.

For several years we have been doing everything in our power to prevent fraud upon the public land. What can be done under the present laws is now being done through the joint action of the interior department and the department of justice. But fully to accomplish the prevention of fraud there is need of further legislation and especially of a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership. The appropriation asked for last winter, if granted, would have put an end to the frauds upon the public domain, while it would have prevented any need of causing hardship to individual settlers by holding up their claims. However, the appropriation was not given, and in consequence it is not possible to secure, as I would like to secure, the natural resources of the public land from fraud, waste and encroachment.

So much for what we are trying to do in utilizing our public lands for the public; in securing the use of the water, the forage, the coal and the timber for the people. The man first to consider is the man who has actually proved so beneficial, was Mr. Clifford Pinchot, the chief of the national forest service. Mr. Pinchot also suggested to me a movement supplementary to all of these movements; one which will itself lead the way in the general movement which he represents and with which he is actively identified, for the conservation of all our natural resources. This was the appointment of the inland waterways commission.

The inability of the railroads of the United States to meet the demands upon them has drawn public attention forcibly to the use of our waterways for transportation. But it is obvious that this is only one of their many uses, and that a planned and orderly development is impossible except by taking into account all the services they are capable of rendering. It was upon this ground that the inland waterways commission was recently appointed. Their duty is to propose a comprehensive plan for the improvement and utilization of those great waterways which are the great potential highways of the country. Their duty is also to bring together the points of view of all users of streams, and to submit a general plan for the development and conservation of the vast natural resources of the waterways of the United States. Clearly it is impossible for these waterways commission to accomplish its great task without considering the relation of streams to the conservation and use of all other natural resources, and I have said that it is so. Here, then, for the first time, the orderly development and planned conservative use of all our natural resources is presented as a single problem. One by one the individual tasks in this great problem have already been undertaken. One by one in practical fashion the methods of dealing with them were worked out. National irrigation has proved itself a success by its actual working. Again, actual experience has shown that the national forests will fulfill the larger purpose for which they were created. All who have thoughtfully studied the subject have come to see that the solution of the public land question lies with the home maker, with the settler who lives on his land and that government control of the mineral fuels and the public grazing lands is necessary and inevitable. Each of these early conclusions represented a movement of vast importance which would confer large benefits upon the nation, but which stood by itself. They are connected together into one great fundamental problem that of the conservation of all our natural resources. Upon the wise solution of this, much of our future obviously depends. Even such questions as the regulation of the water rates and the control of the corporations are in reality subsidiary to the primal problem of the preservation in the interests of the whole people of the resources that nature has given us. If we fail to solve this problem, our skill in solving the others will in the end avail us very little.

Now as to the matter of taxation. Most great civilized countries have an income tax and an inheritance tax. In my judgment both should be part of our system of federal taxation. As a matter of fact, the income tax is because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a five to four vote and in addition it is a difficult tax to administer. The inheritance tax, on the other hand, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very man whom it is most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would be of no use. In my view, the tax at all, as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated scheme of the proper type would be a desirable permanent feature of federal taxation, and I still hope that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional.

Inheritance Tax.

In my judgment, however, the inheritance tax is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose I have in view, the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. These fortunes exist solely because of the protection given the owners by the public. They are a constant source of care and anxiety to the public and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the protection given them. It is, of course, elementary that the nation has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which any man shall receive a bequest or devise from another. We have repeatedly placed such laws on our own statute books, and they have repeatedly been declared constitutional by the courts. I believe that the tax should contain the progressive principle. Whatever any individual receives, whether by gift, bequest or devise, in life or in death, should, after a certain amount is reached, be increasingly burdened; and the rate of taxation should be increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man giving or devising. The principle of this progressive taxation of inheritance has not only been authoritatively recognized by the legislation of congress, but it has been unequivocally adopted in the leading civilized nations of the world—in, for instance, Great Britain, France and Germany. Switzerland led off with the imposition of high progressive rates. Great Britain was the first of the great nations to follow suit, and within the last few years both France and Germany have adopted the principle. In Great Britain all estates worth \$50,000 or more are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that when an estate exceeds \$50,000 in value and passes to a distant member of the family, the government receives nearly 10 per cent. In France, under the progressive system, so much of an inheritance as exceeds \$10,000,000 pays over 20 per cent. to the state if it passes to a distant relative, and the rate increases as it passes to a direct heir. In Germany very small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that an inheritance not in agricultural or forestry land which exceeds \$250,000 if it goes to distant relatives, is taxed at the rate of about 25 per cent. The German law is of special interest, because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure, while it is left to the individual states of the empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. The United States has more than once imposed inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the states, and in the last instance about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent.; and as a matter of fact, several states adopted inheritance tax laws for the first time while the national law was still in force and unreppealed. The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is so applied that the higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate. This plan is peculiarly adapted to the working out of the theory of using the inheritance tax for the purpose of limiting the size of inheritable fortunes, since the progressive increase in the rates, according to this mode, may be carried to the point where the maximum rate of nearly 100 per cent. for the amount in excess of a specified sum, without being confiscatory as to the rest of the inheritance, for each increase in rate would apply only to the amount above a certain maximum.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED BY WIND AND CLOUDBURST

Terrific Storms Wreck Several Towns in Southern Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana---Tornado Works Havoc in Iowa.

Louisville, Ky.—Twenty-one dead, the village devastated, and several thousand acres of growing crops ruined is the sum total of the havoc wrought by a cloudburst that descended on Gradyville, Ky., and vicinity Friday night.

All the dead are residents of Gradyville, and, although reports are meager, it is believed no further fatalities will be reported from the surrounding country.

The bodies of 10 of the victims have been recovered. The names of the known dead are:

Mrs. L. C. Neil, wife of State Senator Neil, and her four children.
Mrs. Lum Hill, and one child.
Mrs. Carl Milmore, her daughter and granddaughter.

Paul Wilson, 18 years old.

Mrs. Hartfield Moss and her six children.

Mrs. J. W. Keltner and one child.

Miss Mary Moss.

The disaster was due to the erratic behavior of Big creek, ordinarily a small stream, but which was already swollen by recent rains. When the cloudburst precipitated three inches of rain in an hour on Gradyville and vicinity the creek leaped from its bed and took a new course with the impetuosity of a tidal wave.

Asleep When Disaster Comes.

The inhabitants of the town had no warning. Nearly all were abed when the foaming waters struck the place, carrying away six residences, a mill, and a number of smaller houses. Nearly all the victims were drowned, but four were crushed by the collapse of their dwellings when the torrent struck them.

State Senator Neil, who is a physician, owes his escape from the fate that overtook the rest of his family to the fact that he was several miles away in the hills visiting a patient when the storm broke. He was at first reported to be among the dead.

Gradyville is a village of 175 inhabitants in Adair county, six miles from Columbia, and 18 miles from the nearest railroad station.

Columbia was telephoned for assistance and a large number of citizens left that place at once, but owing to the condition of the roads it will require some time to make the trip. Every stream in the vicinity is out of its bounds. The cloudburst did serious damage aside from the loss of life, all bridges in this vicinity being washed away and thousands of acres of corn ruined.

Gradyville has a population of about 150, and is 18 miles from a railroad.

Gradyville is a village of 175 inhabitants in Adair county, six miles from Columbia, and 18 miles from the nearest railroad station.

Six Killed at New Minden.
Nashville, Ill.—Henry Weihe, his wife and four children were killed in a storm that swept over New Minden, Ill., early Saturday morning.

A score of the villagers were injured, some seriously, and the property loss runs into the thousands.

The storm struck the northwestern portion of the town. The German Lutheran church was the first to fall before its fury. Its roof was taken off, and its walls were blown down. The large bell was carried to the lower floor, and crashed through the pipe organ.

On the north side of the church a parochial school was destroyed, while on the south side of it a schoolhouse of more pretentious character was unharmed.

Bodies Hurling Into Fields.

The Weihe home, in which the entire family was wiped out, was the last in the path of the storm. The members of the family saw the storm approach and attempted to evade it by going into the cellar, but were too late. They were caught up in the debris and their bodies carried into the fields adjoining the home.

The schoolhouse was turned into a temporary hospital and the injured cared for.

New Minden is about 25 miles southeast of St. Louis. Its population was estimated at 250. Eleven years ago the village was swept by the same cyclone that wrought havoc in St. Louis. At that time eleven persons there were killed.

Physicians from Nashville and Hoytville were hurried to the scene. A report has reached here that a farmer driving from Hoytville to New Minden with a farm wagon and blinder had disappeared. It is believed he was caught in the path of the storm and carried to his death. Much live

stock was killed. At Covington considerable property damage was done, but nobody was hurt.

Three Victims at York.

York, Ill.—A windstorm nearly wiped out this town Friday night and caused the deaths of Henry Rook, Mrs. Lucinda Pinkerton and Mrs. John Bostick.

The loss to property is estimated at \$500,000. The damage to timber, fruit and crops will be more than \$100,000.

The storm broke while most of the people were at supper. Entire families were buried in ruins of houses, and it is remarkable that the death list is not greater. The storm lasted less than four minutes.

Many horses and cattle were blown away. The carcasses apparently fell into the Wabash river and were washed away.

Heavy damage also was caused at Grayville, Ind., east of here. The farmhouse of James Layton was demolished. Layton was blown out of his house and buried under the ruins. He cannot recover. His wife also was fatally injured.

Severe Damage at Duquoin.

Duquoin, Ill.—According to telephone reports received from the surrounding farming community, it is estimated that the loss caused by the windstorm will reach \$150,000, including crops, fruit, and property. The damage in this city will amount to nearly as much, being distributed among residence property and surface mine structures.

In several instances large barns were lifted and carried a distance of half a mile. A monster corn crib at the Jupiter mine north of the city was caught in the path of the storm and broken into splinters. At least two dozen residences in the north and east parts of the city were wrecked.

Damage in Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky.—A cloudburst over central and eastern Kentucky Friday night did great damage by destroying fences, bridges and other property.

The lowlands along rivers and creeks are inundated. Waters in mountain streams are rising rapidly and log men fear great loss, as they have made no precautions against a flood.

Tornado in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—A dozen families are homeless, several persons are injured and property is damaged to the extent of \$25,000 as a result of a tornado through Pleasant Valley late Sunday afternoon. Those injured are: Mr. and Mrs. William Harvey and their two children. No loss of life is reported.

The storm took its way toward the east, wiping out all in its path. The first house of any size to be destroyed was that belonging to Elmer Baker. The place of William Harvey was wrecked to such an extent that it will of necessity be torn down. His barn is also wrecked. The family went into the storm cellar and escaped with their lives, sustaining minor injuries.

Houses Twisted to Pieces.

The new home of Marlon Howsaw, and that of his brother, Ira, were torn and twisted from their foundations and blown on their sides. The trees at this point were uprooted some of which are two feet in diameter. After demolishing the barn of Albert Hickman, the storm made its departure toward the northeast.

Throughout Marion county the damage to growing crops will be large. The rural telephone lines are down as a result of the storm and for that reason it is impossible to secure an estimate upon the amount of damage.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

Plotters Fasten a Chain Across Southern Pacific Tracks.

Los Angeles, Cal.—According to the statement of railroad officials an attempt was made to wreck the south bound Southern Pacific overland train a short distance north of this city. It is asserted that a track walker discovered a heavy chain bound across the rails at a siding switch, which, if not discovered, would have thrown the train off the track.

New to Speak in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, Ind., chairman of the national Republican committee, has accepted an invitation to attend and address the tenth annual banquet of the Missouri Republican club in Kansas City June 18.

Fighting the Plague in Trinidad.

Port of Spain, Trinidad.—The government has taken energetic measures to stamp out the bubonic plague, and has cabled to New York for large supplies of prophylactic serum.

His Crops Fall; Hange Himself.

New York.—William Aaronson, an expert agriculturist and manager of a farm at Florence, N. J., hanged himself after brooding over the failure of his crop as the result of the unseasonable weather.

Goethe and Schiller Monument.

Cleveland, O.—The Goethe and Schiller monument, a gift of the German citizens to Cleveland, was dedicated Sunday. The services consisted of the unveiling, followed by a German-American festival.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed.
MAKONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.
LOUIS J. GUINER, Secretary.

Henry Netmer and wf to Chas A Nordmeyer 60 acres in sw 1/4 sec 17 Fremont twp w d \$3000 00

Henry Nordmeyer and wf to C A Nordmeyer 40 acres in se 1/4 sec 17 Fremont twp w d 2000 00

J W Miller to M B Colby and Wm Walron 5 1/2 acres just west of Libertyville w d 320 00

James Britton to Elizabeth Naber It 8 Simons' add Antioch w d 1 00

J M Barr et al to F A Sadler 132 acres on Milwaukee road just south of Libertyville w d 26000 00

F A Sadler and wf to L A Seeburger 132 acres on Milwaukee road just south of Libertyville w d 26000 00

J B Briggs to R J Morn 150 ft blk 1 Powell's sub Druce Lake w d 700 00

W H Emmons and wf to L B Grice It in village of Antioch w d 2000 00

W H Emmons and wf to H A Radtke It in village of Antioch w d 2000 00

L B Grice and wf to H A Radtke It in village of Antioch q c 1 00

Tessie C Nelson and hus to Christina B Dowe Its 3 and 4 blk 2 Devlin's sub in sec 14 Grant twp w d 2850 00

Chas O'Boyle to Elizabeth Hagerty 2 acres in ne 1/4 sec 15 Grant twp w d 100 00

Emma A Howard and hus to Ida G Larson It 9 Howard Heights in sw 1/4 sec 3 Grant twp w d 800 00

Martha J Harrison et al to F A & E L Harrison pt sec 13, 23 and 25 Wauconda twp and pt sec 18 Fremont twp q c 2 00

P W Thorelius and wf to Joseph G Maraviglia et al pt of sec 16 Grant twp w d 5000 00

Joseph Savage and wf to John Brogan It 3 blk 2 Davis' add to Antioch w d 400 00

George C Peterman and wf to Charles E Cruikshank 2 Its in Cribb's sub on Cedar Lake Antioch twp w d 300 00

There is no case of indigestion, no matter how irritable or how obstinate that will not be speedily relieved by the use of Kodol. The main factor in curing the stomach of any disorder is rest, and the only way to get rest is to actually digest the food for the stomach itself. Kodol will do it. It is a scientific preparation of vegetable acid containing the very same juices found in a healthy stomach. It conforms to the pure food and drugs law. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Trying It On the Doctor.
There is a humorous touch about the misfortunes of a worker among cholera victims in the Punjab. One of the staff made himself ill by drinking an uncomfortable amount of cholera mixture, as some parents allowed him to administer a dose only on condition that he himself first led the way to show his belief in it.—Madras Weekly Mail.

The Magic No. 3.
Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. H. Parris, of Cedar Grove, Me., according to a letter which reads: After suffering much with liver and kidney trouble, and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find relief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man today. The first bottle relieved and three bottles completed the cure. Guaranteed best on earth for the stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by J. H. Swan druggist, 50.

Long In Service of Firm.
A London firm of electro-plate makers has in its service 18 men and women who have been working for it from 55 to 60 years.

A Famous Newspaper Man

William E. Curtis, the famous correspondent of The Chicago Record-Herald, writes a two-column letter for his paper every day in the year without intermission. His powers of sustained work are as great a marvel as his faculty of always making his matter interesting.

Probably no other newspaper correspondent in the country is read so regularly and eagerly by so many thousands of men and women as Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis has traveled several times around the world, visiting every country under the sun, and writing a larger number of brilliant and interesting letters of travel than were ever before produced by a single hand. Many of these have later been reprinted in book form. One of his latest expeditions for The Record-Herald was through Mexico, resulting in a series of letters as entertaining as those he wrote a few years ago from India, Turkey and the Holy Land. His forthcoming letters from Ireland, Russia and Germany will rival in importance and interest any of his previous contributions.

Beginning his career in Chicago as a reporter in 1872, Mr. Curtis rapidly rose to be managing editor. He resigned that position to accept a government appointment as secretary of the South American commission. So brilliantly did he perform the duties of this office that James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, placed him at the head of the Bureau of American Republics. At the world's fair in Chicago he distinguished himself as the executive head of the Latin-American department. He is a member of almost every learned society in Washington and of many in Europe. It is not strange that The Record-Herald prints Mr. Curtis' letters every day in the first column of the front page, and that nothing but a California earthquake can displace it from that station of honor.

Origin of "Friday Face."

Friday, as a fast day, is responsible for the derisive nickname, "Friday face," formerly in common use and applied to sour-visaged persons. The earliest mention of the word occurs in an old comedy entitled "Wily Beguiled," of 1608. "What a Friday faced slave it is. I think in my conscience his face never keeps holiday." And yet "holiday" was originally "holy day." Good Friday being the paramount holy day in the Christian year.

He fired the Stick.

I have fired the walking stick I've carried over 40 years, on account of a sore that resisted every kind of treatment, until I had tried Booklen's Arnica Salve, that has healed the sore and made me a happy man, writes John Garrett of, North Mills, N. C. Guaranteed for piles, burns, etc., by J. H. Swan druggist, 25.

Officer's Natural Anxiety.

Sir Douglas Straight told this tale at a recent dinner of the Journeymen Hairdressers' Trade society in London: When a young barrister he went into a barber's shop to be shaved and was a little startled to see the woman cashier behind the counter staring at him from time to time through the glass door. When he got outside the shop a policeman said: "I am very glad to find you have come out." The officer explained that he had been anxious because the barber had just come out of a lunatic asylum the previous week and his relatives were wondering whether they would have to send him back again.

Free, for catarrh, just to prove merit, a trial size box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Let me send it now. It is a snow-white, creamy, healing antiseptic balm. Containing such healing ingredients as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it gives instant and lasting relief to catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparation can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50 cents. Sold by all dealers.

In the Wrong Room.

The lady missionary to India sat up in bed, with a spiteful jerk. "You are a man-eater!" she said, looking the tiger severely in the face. "I am," replied the beast, licking his chops with an air of satisfaction as he could summon. "Well, I declare to goodness!" cried the lady missionary. "Whatever led you to suppose there was a man here? Seat!" "But, madam—" "Not a word, sir!" Of course, the tiger had meant no disrespect, but inasmuch as the lady missionary would listen to nothing, and covered up her head withal, it was only left to him to sink away.—Fuck.

Remarkable Rescue.

That truth is stranger than fiction, has once more been demonstrated in the little town of Fedora, Tenn., the residence of C. V. Pepper. He writes, I was in bed entirely disabled with hemorrhages of the lungs and throat. Doctors failed to help me, and all help had fled when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Then instant relief came. The coughing soon ceased the bleeding diminished rapidly, and in three weeks I was able to go to work. Guaranteed cure for coughs and colds. 50 and \$1.00 at J. H. Swan's drug store. Trial bottle free.

And He Generally Does.
When a man starts to go to the devil he always seems to want to break all previous records for swiftness.

Where He Saw a Crowd.

Uncle Constantine, from Flahkhill Landing, was in town recently, for the first time in 30 years, according to the New York Times. His relatives were industrious in showing him the sights, but it was extremely difficult to get him to express surprise at anything. He even made disparaging comments, now and then, upon what he saw, and drew comparisons favorable to his own town. One afternoon they attended a crowded performance at the circus, "Uncle Constantine," asked his niece, "did you ever see such a number of people gathered together before?" "Well," said the old man slowly, as his eye ran critically over the thousands that filled the garden, "I don't know as I ever did in a buildin', but I have to a bush-meetin'!"

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative and my book on either Dyspepsia, The Heart, or The Kidneys. Troubles of the stomach, heart or kidneys are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, not the cause. Weak stomach nerves—the inside nerves—mean stomach weakness, always. And the heart, and kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me today for sample and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by all dealers.

Creative and Executive Forces.

There are nations of genius that invent and nations of business that execute; there are thinkers who discover and skilled ones who exploit the discovery, and often for their own benefit only. Behind a Columbus there is almost always a Vesputius.—Hippolyte Rigault (1821-1858).

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber executrix of the last will and testament of David Welch, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of August next, 1907, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication.

JOHANNAB C. WELCH, Executrix.
Of the last will and testament of David Welch, deceased.
Waukegan, May 28, 1907.

Creditable.

It is a credit to America's scientific spirit that money can be found to finance a polar expedition instead of being invested in a trust nearer home.

The American Parent.

Jones, who is a natural handy man, does all manner of things for his children that they ought to do for themselves. He confesses it as a fault, and says it is really laziness in him, because it is easier for him to do household chores than it is to follow up the children and train them to do them. "They will miss me a good deal when I go," says Jones. "I can see them now, sitting around with tearful eyes, and saying: 'After all, we never had a man that did the chores like father.'"—Life.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol relieves indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol for dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy helps all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Bell, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.
Bottles only. Relieves indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc.
Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.
J. H. SWAN, ANTIOCH.

Constipation

Baked sweet apples, with some people, bring prompt relief for Constipation. With others, coarse all-wheat bread will have the same effect. Nature undoubtedly has a vegetable remedy to relieve every ailment known to man, if physicians can but find Nature's way to health. And this is strikingly true with regard to Constipation.

The bark of a certain tree in California—Cascara Sagrada—offers a most excellent aid to this end. But combined with Egyptian Senna, Slippery Elm Bark, Solid Extract of Prunes, etc., this name Cascara bark is given its greatest possible power to correct constipation. A toothsome Candy Tablet, called Lax-ets is now made at the Dr. Shoop Laboratories, from this ingenious and most effective prescription. Its effect on Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Bloating Complexion, etc., is indeed prompt and satisfying.

No gripping, no unpleasant after effects are experienced, and Lax-ets are put up in beautiful lithographed metal boxes at 5 cents and 25 cents per box.

For something new, nice, economical and effective, try a box of

Lax-ets
"ALL DEALERS"

BUTTERICK PATTERNS

CHAS. MORRISON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1898

**WAUKEGAN'S
DAYLIGHT
STORE**

The GLOBE DEPARTMENT STORE
WAUKEGAN
ILLINOIS

**WAUKEGAN'S
DAYLIGHT
STORE**

WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK. YOU'LL SEE
BARGAINS QUOTED THAT HAVE NEVER BEFORE
BEEN EQUALLED IN WAUKEGAN OR LAKE COUNTY

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Proprietor

By Mail, One Dollar per Year, in Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

President Diaz does not talk like a man who was going to wait any salt sprinkling on the tail of the dove of peace.

One of the most lamentable features of the Howard Gould divorce case is the report that Count Boni de Castellane is coming to this country to testify.

The Prohibition Party is now sending a slandering expedition to Panama. Apparently they are now content with seeing the dirt fly, and want to see the mud spatter as well.

This is the season of the year when the affairs of nations will be settled by the valiant editors to their own satisfaction, even if the small statesmen of the Bismarck, Root and Tullerand class occasionally blunder and fall.

An English chemist now announces that he has produced a rustless iron. Apparently all that remains is for some lawyer to produce an incontestible will, and the last of the insurmountable objects will have been surmounted.

Judge Harmon of Ohio said the other day that the Republican leaders would never make a satisfactory revision of the tariff. What he probably meant was that no revision of the tariff would ever be satisfactory to the Republican leaders.

The statement of Senator Daniel that the Democratic platform should be confined to matters on which the Democrats were agreed, sounds very much as though the Senator expected the party to go into the campaign on an airship instead of a platform.

Violent protests are being made by a number of highly protected interests against the arrangements that the United States is entering into with Germany for the continuance of trade relations pending the formation of a definite commercial treaty that can be signed by two governments. The arrangement consists in allowing the manufacturers in Germany to swear to the valuation of certain classes of goods that are made solely for export and whose prices cannot be fixed by comparison with the home market. It is a small concession and not one that in the opinion of the Secretary of State or the Secretary of the Treasury, both of whom are parties to the agreement, will result in any undervaluation of German goods. But of course the howl of "excessive usury" is being raised by a number of already over-protected interests. It is not usury at all, but a timely expedient to meet a pressing emergency. It is designed to help American relations not only with Germany but with other foreign countries, and all classes of citizens ought to be glad that the arrangement has been made instead of attempting to decry it.

After having special agents in the field for months working up the case, the Department of Justice has decided to act against several of the most powerful of the eastern coal carrying roads. The prosecutions will follow the expose of methods by the Interstate Commerce Commission last summer. The roads involved are the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the

Backache

gives woman some of her most miserable and wretched hours. Along with the backache, generally come headache, waist pain, falling feelings, irritability, nervousness and the blues. Have you these periodical troubles? If so, you may know that they are due to disease of some of the most important organs of your body, organs that should get help or, in time, through weakness, will wreck your health and life. Help them to health with

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMAN'S RELIEF

Says Mrs. Blanche E. Stephanou, of 1228 S. 42nd Ave., Chicago, "I suffered miserably for five (5) years with a constant pain in my back and right side and although my husband employed several of the best doctors in this great city, not one could give me relief. At last I took Wine of Cardui, which relieved my pain, prevented an operation and restored me to health." It is a wonderful curative medicine for all women's ills. Try it.

At all Druggists \$1.00

Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, the Atlantic Coast line and the Seaboard Airline, and a small road owned and operated by the New York Central. It will be recalled that it was shown these roads, running through the soft coal region had formed a sort of trust and pooled their coal freight. They owned and operated a number of mines and reserved their coal cars exclusively for the use of their own mines. The independent miners could not get cars, could not get switches, sidings or rail connections for their mines and were entirely at the mercy of the railroad combination. This combination had been in force for ten years. The Department of Justice thinks it has a clear case against all of the roads named, and the fines, if imposed, will amount to over \$1,000,000. It is the most important action ever contemplated by the government against the railroads. There is another and similar suit contemplated against the anthracite roads and if the two are pushed to a successful conclusion, they will do much to break up unfair discrimination of the railroads against independent producers not only of coal, but of other commodities.

TO TEACH AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS

The State Farmers' Institute has adopted the following:

Resolved, That in order to encourage the teaching of the elements of primary agriculture in the schools of Illinois, that the county superintendent of the state, together with the state superintendent, shall be asked to secure a competent instructor in this subject for at least one period each day of the annual county teachers' institute.

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Illinois Farmers' Institute favors the acceptance of the proposition of the Chicago live-stock interests to build and equip a modern veterinary school for the training of meat inspectors and the study of animal physiology, on condition that it be operated by the state university, and that we favor an appropriation sufficient to enable the university to conduct said school on a plan that will place it at the head of institutions of this kind at home or abroad.

WAUKEGAN WILL GET A NEW INDUSTRY

Five hundred feet of dockage and a special slip will be required for the tremendous amount of the lumber that the Chicago Timber Treating company will bring to Waukegan.

This company will treat railroad ties by immersing them in creosote, which will be forced into the pores of the timber. It is said that after the treatment they will last a hundred years in railroad service. The company will employ, when it is running, which will be soon, as work is progressing rapidly, 100 laborers and their foremen and will handle millions of feet of heavy timber annually. Creosote treated ties are coming into general use.

Now in course of construction for the plant, which is on the east side of the harbor, are an engine room 40x80 feet, a fire room 16x28 feet, and three monster dipping tanks forty feet in diameter. The slip that is soon to be excavated by the belt line for the Creosote company will be 170 feet long and 20 feet deep.

Bert Barber of Elton, Wis., says: "I have only taken four doses of your kidney and bladder pills and they have done for me more than any other medicine has ever done. I am still taking the pills as I want a perfect cure. Mr. Barber refers to DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which are unequalled for backache, weak kidneys, inflammation of the bladder and all urinary troubles. A weeks treatment for 25 cents. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Open Air Sleeping. It is not too much to say that to the delicate, highly strung, easily knocked out individual the advantages of sleeping in the open air are enormous. Pallid cheeks take on a ruddy hue, colds are unknown, nerves are forgotten, and irritability becomes a phase of the past. A little hut and a little perseverance are the only necessities, and the result is assured.—Country Life.

For scratches, burns, cuts, insect bites and the many little hurts common to every family, DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is the best remedy. It is soothing, cooling clean and healing. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Disappointed. "I don't like this party line telephone half as well as I thought I was going to," said Mrs. Shewer. "Every time I hear it ring, and take down the receiver to listen to what's going on, I hear somebody say: 'Get off the line, there, you! Quit butting in!' I declare, it's only an aggravation!"

Nature and Man. Huxley was once talking to Sir William Gull about the healing power of nature. "Stuff!" said Gull, "nine times out of ten nature does not want to cure the man. She wants to put him in his coffin."

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by all dealers.

FROM OUR EXCHANGE LIST

Interesting Items from this and Other Nearby Counties

A large hotel is being built at Twin Lakes, Geo. Strang of Grayslake has the contract.

Waukegan's assessor is the first in the county to turn the completed books into the office of the County Treasurer at Waukegan.

Elgin is to have a rather novel game of ball on the Fourth. The river will be the diamond and the game will be played on the water.

Spraying with sulphate of iron is now being tried to kill noxious weeds on land. The process which costs sixty cents an acre is said to be successful.

Because he thought it all a joke and failed to appear in court when subpoenaed, Albert Rogata of Waukegan was fined \$5.00 for contempt of court.

The change in the time of the mail train on the Wisconsin Central gives the people east of Fox Lake very poor mail service. It is likely they will petition for a change.

The unique idea of having the police force collect in all keys to the saloons at the closing hour Saturday night and hold possession of them until five o'clock Monday morning is reported to be among the plans of Mayor Pierce of Belvidere to enforce Sunday closing.

Ciscoes are breaking all records this year at Lake Geneva. First they were caught through the ice in almost countless numbers, and on a recent day catches of several hundred from the piers were reported, which beats any record of previous years so early in the season.

When the board of Supervisors met in Waukegan this week, Rev. Quayle was present and offered a protest against the granting of a saloon license to Frank Dalton of Rondout. Mr. Quayle claims that Rondout with its network of railroad tracks should afford no opportunity for a man to become intoxicated.

Rural mail delivery has made such wonderful growth that carriers will not be required to count the number of pieces of mail delivered and collected by them after July 1 on routes where the records show that 5,000 or more pieces of mail a month were handled during each of the three months included in the quarter ending June 30.

For a number of days a well dressed woman has been making the rounds of Racine residences, soliciting money for a charitable institution in Chicago. She succeeded in collecting quite a sum and then disappeared. It was later ascertained that she was an imposter and had no authority to collect money. The same game, presumably by the identical woman, was worked in Kenosha and Waukegan recently.

This little pig went to market, doesn't amuse tonight.

Baby's no well; what's the matter, her dear little cheeks are so white; Poor little tummy is aching, naughty old pain go away. Casanweet mother must give her, then she'll be as bright as the day. It is sold here by J. H. Swan.

India's Great Problem. To make India absolutely safe from famine, at least 35 per cent of the land should be brought under irrigation. This per cent would amount to an area of 74,000,000 acres. Of course, this presents a great and difficult problem, but what has been done gives ample guaranty that the problem will be solved.

A Lottery Winner's Celebration. A Rome correspondent tells of an all-night banquet (eight p. m. to eight a. m.) given to 100 guests by a Swiss commercial traveler, who has won the Italian lottery prize of £40,000. They put away 275 bottles of champagne between them, which is at the rate of two bottles and three-quarters per man.

When you feel the need of a pill take a DeWitt's Little early riser. Small pill safe pill, sure pill. Easy to take—Pleasant and effective. Drives away headaches Sold by J. H. Swan.

Coal Supply of India. India will eventually control the oriental coal markets. At present Japan is her only competitor, but Japan's coal area is only 6,000 square miles, with an annual output of 10,000,000 tons. India's present output is not so much, but her possibilities as a coal producer are far greater than Japan's, even including the Fushun mines in Manchuria.

A prompt pleasant, good remedy for coughs and colds, is Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. It is especially recommended for babies and children, but good for every member of the family. It contains no opiates and does not constipate. Contains honey and tar and tastes nearly as good as maple syrup. Children like it Sold by J. H. Swan.

Handsome Glass Vases may be kept in perfect condition by the use of the brilliant "Keepers Dust from Glass Vases."

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

GOT THE WRONG BABIES.

Curious Mixup That Occurred Recently in French Hospital.

A curious mistake occurred yesterday at the hospital at Amiens, says a correspondent of the London Mail. Two young women had recently been attended there. One had given birth to a boy, and the other had given birth to a girl. Yesterday their babies were taken from them to be vaccinated. After the vaccination the babies, in their swaddling clothes, were returned to their mothers, who went away with them. Soon afterward one of the mothers returned to the hospital in tears. Her child was a boy, but returning home she discovered that the nurse had handed her a girl. She insisted on her boy being returned to her. A scene of great confusion occurred, as nobody knew the address of the other mother. At last, toward midnight, the other mother arrived greatly excited, complaining that she had been given a boy in mistake for her girl baby. The change was duly executed, and the two mothers went away happy.

Second Half of His Task. By careful saving for the last year and a half, a young man in Somerville has just acquired a suit of evening clothes. Now he is waiting for an invitation.—Somerville Journal.

TAKING NO MORE CHANCES.

Keepers Had Special Cartridges For Poor Marksmen.

Dr. Seward Webb at a dinner at Shelburne Farms, his great Vermont estate, said of a certain poor marksman: "Visiting his English brother-in-law, he shot the head keeper in the leg the first morning he tried pheasant shooting. Next day he had wretched luck, though the wounded head keeper without malice had assigned him to a fairly good place. Bang, bang, bang, went his gun every few seconds, but not a bird fell before it. He was much embarrassed. It seemed, too, that at each of his misses the under keepers smiled at one another oddly. Finally his cartridges gave out. He hurried to the nearest keeper and demanded more. 'There ain't no more, sir,' the man answered. 'No more?' Nonsense. Why, you've got at least 1,000 in that box.' The keeper flushed and stammered: 'Ah, but them ain't for you, sir. They're for another gent. They've got shot in 'em, sir.'"

A Fortunate Texan.

Mr. E. W. Goodloe, of 107, St. Louis st., Dallas, Texas, says: In the past year I have become acquainted with Dr. King's New Life Pills, and no laxative I ever before tried so effectually disposes of malaria and biliousness. They don't grind or gripe 25 cents at J. H. Swan's drug store.

Dainty Parisian Bread.

The gluten bread baked in Paris is the daintiest and lightest thing in bread stuffs. It is made of pure gluten, which cannot be kneaded, but must be mixed with water and whipped like the white of an egg before being baked. This Parisian gluten bread looks like baked lace. Each loaf weighs one ounce and costs 15 cents.

Pioneer of New Industry.

A street knife cleaner has made his appearance in London. He calls himself the first of his trade. His charge is two cents a dozen.

DIDN'T THINK HELP NEEDED.

Simple Fisherman Had Heard of the Wonders of Science.

H. G. Wells, the novelist, spoke at a Boston club about the wonders of modern invention. "So thick and fast," he said, "these new inventions come, life grows rather confusing for plain and simple folk. There was an old fisherman rowing in his boat one day when an automobile canoe sprung a leak near him and immediately sank. To the indignation of the canoe's occupants, the old man paid no heed to them, but rowed calmly on his way, puffing an old clay pipe. However, the wrecked canoeists managed to swim to him, and as they clambered into his boat one spluttered angrily: 'Confound you, why didn't you lend us a hand? Didn't you see we were sinking?' The old man took his pipe out of his mouth and stared at them in astonishment. 'Blest if I didn't think ye wuz one o' them new-fangled submarines,' he said."

Gentleman of the Old School.

The earl of Buchan was to the end of his life, although eccentric, a great social favorite and "a terrible flirt." On leaving a room he would take leave of the prettiest young lady with old-fashioned courtesy, and say, "Good-by, my dear; and pray remember that Margaret, countess of Buchan, is not immortal."

Sheep Foretell Storm Coming.

Some day you may walk into a field and see a flock of sheep in a corner with their backs turned to the northwest. If you wait long enough you will see a wind blow up from that direction. At other times the sheep run and bound over the fields, rearing on their hind feet as if they were fighting imaginary foes. This indicates a disturbance of the atmosphere and the approach of a brisk storm.

The Briny Is Well Wired.

Within the last 50 years more than 269,000 miles of cable have been laid on the bottom of the sea.

HOUSE CLEANING?

LET US HELP YOU

We have on hand a larger assortment of

WALL PAPER

than usual. Prices right. A few remnants at your own price.

Heath & Milligan Paints, Varnishes, Chinamel

PAINT AND WHITEWASH BRUSHES

J. H. SWAN,

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS



Dr. Liebig, the famous German Chemist, says that beer is "liquid bread." By this he means that beer is a food—full of life-giving, health-sustaining qualities. The value of beer as a food is becoming well known, and it is now used by many who have hitherto looked upon it as a beverage only.

Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality

is the most nourishing of all beers—because it contains every particle of the healthful, wholesome nutriment of the malt and all the tonic properties of the hops from which it is made.

The Pabst Eight-Day Malting Process follows nature by slowly transforming the substance of the barley into pure, nutritious food. The quality of the materials used and the Pabst method of brewing make Pabst Blue Ribbon not only a pure beer, but a healthful, tissue-building, muscle-building, life-giving, "liquid bread." Drink Pabst Blue Ribbon, and you put health and strength into your system.

When ordering beer, ask for Pabst Blue Ribbon.

Made by Pabst at Milwaukee
And bottled only at the Brewery.

Chas. Sibley,
Antioch, Ill.

SUPPLEMENT THE ANTIOCH NEWS

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1907.

MAN WORE CORSETS.

He Did It to Display Costumes Made by His Ladylove.

SHE WAS ANOTHER'S WIFE.

Swartz's Amiability Led to Domestic Jars, and Now Mrs. Hammond Sues For Divorce—Her Husband Gets Back at Her.

In her deposition, taken in Jefferson City, Mo., Lillie Marie Ehrhardt, a witness for Thomas Lewis Hammond, who is being sued for a divorce by his wife, Rosa Lee Hammond, says that a traveling salesman named Swartz paid Mrs. Hammond a great deal of attention, even going so far as to wear a corset in order to better display costumes made by Mrs. Hammond.

This, she deposed, was during the dressmakers' convention held in St. Louis in 1904. Swartz, she said, acted as model for Mrs. Hammond.

The attorney taking the deposition asked her, "Do you remember if Mr.



HE FIXED HIMSELF UP AS A MODEL.

Swartz ever represented any person or party at a convention, and if so whom did he represent?"

"He represented a woman—that is, he fixed himself up as a model, upon whom dresses were fitted. Then, after he was dressed, he went into the reception room and showed them off."

"Who, if any one, assisted him in dressing?"

"Mrs. Hammond helped him some."

"State if you know or heard he had a corset on beneath the dress?"

"I did not know, but I heard it said at the convention that he had a corset on. He looked to me as if he might have had a corset on, but of course I didn't make any examination."

This witness also said that Swartz had written several letters to Mrs. Hammond and that she had seen the two together several times both in St. Louis and in Jefferson City, where Mrs. Hammond also had a dressmaking establishment.

"He made four trips a year, and they were together every day of his stay. At the dressmakers' convention their booths adjoined."

She was asked if the plaintiff ever received a letter from Swartz and said she did, when she was in St. Louis "at her store on Jefferson avenue."

"He said something in the letter about being up until 2 o'clock drinking cocktails. It was a very comical letter. Mrs. Hammond read the letter to me, but all I can remember is the part about 'cherries and cocktails.'"

These letters were disposed of by burning, so the witness said, "like most of us do. I had a love affair of my own at that time, and that is how I disposed of my letters."

Once when Swartz called on Mrs. Hammond, she said, Mr. Hammond called Mrs. Hammond out of the room, and Swartz "walked back and forth two or three times. Then he came and sat down on the table where I was at work and said, 'Isn't that woman crazy to live with such a man?'"

Once Mrs. Hammond propounded a hypothetical question to Lillie Marie Ehrhardt, but the witness did not answer it. "Mrs. Hammond asked me," Miss Ehrhardt said, "if it was wrong for a married woman to walk through a park with a single man if he knew the circumstances of her trouble and consoled her."

A good many people starve themselves for months so that they and their offspring may have the money to enable them to go to court. There are many half pay colonels who live in the country whose one object is to come up for a drawing room.

Generally they have influential and wealthy friends who make it easy for them in the matter of lodging in town and lend them their horses, carriages and footmen; otherwise it would be impossible for them to go. There seems to be a tradition that if a man's daughter has not been presented at court her way to a successful marriage will not be so smooth. That of course is a fallacy, but the tradition never dies, and so people stifle themselves and endure endless sacrifices that they may put the hall mark on themselves and their offspring.

Realism in the Pulpit.

The Rev. J. B. Hamill of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, filled the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sayville, N. Y., on a recent Sunday. He was earnestly preaching from the text, "Look well to your formation," and leaning heavily on the pulpit desk when suddenly the desk went tumbling off the high platform over the altar rail, nearly hitting the devout laymen in the front seat and scattering the Bible and the preacher's notes among the holders of the pews. The aged preacher barely escaped a tumble over the altar, with the heavy desk.

AMERICANS PRESENTED AT COURT.

A six foot American who had secured a "command" to one of the English royal levees recently found himself in a pretty predicament.

On his notification paper was the hint that levee dress was indispensable. In the gulleless innocence of his democratic soul the American took this to mean that frock coat and shiny shoes would be called for.

He was in the act of looking over his best outfit of that nature when a more experienced friend called and caught him in the act. The friend made haste to inform the misguided Yankee that levee dress involved silk stockings, ruffled sleeves, black sword and other items.

Consternation ensued. It continued to ensue when owing to his height and girth no borrowable suit was discovered and no tailor could be found who would make one before the next afternoon. At last a stage levee dress was rented from His Majesty's theater, where it had done duty in "The Last of the Dandies."

After the levee was over the American confessed that he hardly knew what had happened. When he reached the palace he was first surrounded by the yeomen of the guard, who started him upstairs with great dispatch. In the course of his progress upstairs the yeomen disappeared, and he found himself in a lane of tin plated life guardsmen.

Again the scene changed, says Town and Country, and there was a lane of royal footmen and next a large room filled to overflowing with admirals, generals, diplomats, peers, chamberlains, soldiers and sailors of all degrees of commissioned rank and a great host of men attired like himself in levee dress. One by one they were singled out and ushered into the royal presence in the adjoining room, where stood the king surrounded by his suit.

The work of presentation was so rapid that the American found himself out and in another room before he knew what had happened. His overcoat was on his back in the same rapid, mysterious fashion, and the next thing he knew he was outside in the courtyard. But he was actually "presented," and is now forever Hof fahlg, or eligible for presentation at any court in the world, provided he behaves himself.

All this was preliminary to the presentation of the man's wife and daughter at the drawing room. Men are presented at the king's levees, and the women undergo the same ordeal at the courts or drawing rooms, which are by far the more imposing functions. It is probably no exaggeration to say that every time a drawing room is held £100,000 is spent by the people who go to court.

None but a very old habitue of the court—and then she is never below the rank of a countess—would dream of appearing at court in a costume that she had worn there before. The item of flowers alone is one of vast importance. If it were not for the drawing rooms the large florists could not exist.

Every woman who is presented goes armed with a bouquet, whose value is at least a pound, and some of them are worth ten times that sum. Then there are the bookmakers and the hostlers and the milliners to consider, to say nothing of the people who lend carriages.

Suppose there are at a low estimate 500 people on the presentation list. Of these every mother's daughter has herself photographed in her court costume, and London court photographers are notorious for their stiff prices.

St. James' park on the night of a drawing room is filled with Londoners who wander up and down the double line of carriages stalled in the mall, peering into the windows and criticising the costumes of the matrons and their debutante daughters. It is a legitimate privilege of the populace to consider those waiting for presentation as objects of interest, and there the latter have to sit, some of them over an hour, subjected to the gaze of London's citizens. You see half a dozen shopgirls flattening their noses against the window of a motor brougham and carrying on a rapid fire conversation about the dress of milady and her daughter inside.

"Ain't she beautiful, Mary Ann?" "Vot do you think of this? Oi don't like 'er gown at all."

All this has to be borne with Spartan fortitude so long as there is no rowdiness; but, strange to say, there never is.

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Eating as a Fine Art

Gastronomy is Neglected, According to the Famous Brillat-Savarin.

WHAT SHOULD BE KNOWN.

French Writer of Long Ago Lays Down the Rules to be Observed by the Epicure.

My friend Prof. Bedeler Maturin exercises the right of a bachelor and a man of 50 to a considerable number of eccentricities. All of these are harmless, since he is by nature a gentleman, and his habit being that of a scholar, some of them are of more than ordinary interest, says a writer in the New York Post. I very well remember my first learning of that one I am about to describe. My family having left town for the summer, I found him dining at the Athenaeum, as I knew him frequently to do for the sake of detachment from the bachelor menage he maintained—as much for his books as for himself—in a house near the river not far from the university.

He beckoned me to take my already ordered dinner at the particular corner table for which his preference was always respected by his fellow Athenians, and after a smile of greeting he passed over to me the book he had been reading, "The Physiology of Taste," by Brillat-Savarin, with the quiet comment, "The Standard gauge of modern civilization."

Fundamental Truths.

I had never before seen the work of that high priest of gastronomy, but before examining it I looked my surprise at the apparent enthusiasm of the scholar whose abstemious habits were well known to his friends and whose slender figure, thoughtful eyes and clear-cut features made it impossible to associate him with the pleasures of the table. For reply he merely indicated several of the "Fundamental Truths of the Science" on the open page before me:

"But for life the universe were nothing, and all that has life requires nourishment."

"The fate of nations depends upon how they are fed."

"The man of sense and culture alone understands eating."

I was familiar with Dean Swift's tracing the origin of certain essays to the consumption of particular varieties of cheese, and I had read Maturin's own whimsical paragraphs explaining the peculiarities of certain national literatures by the characteristics of their national beverages, and paralleling the growth of humanitarianism with the increasing use of tobacco, which he almost never touched, but he seemed now to be serious, so that I merely asked what he made of such a statement as the following which I read from his author: "The discovery of a new dish does more for the happiness of the human race than the discovery of a planet."

In Praise of Gastronomy.

Explaining that he would have the author convince me rather than himself, he indicated yet another paragraph: "What praise can be refused the science which sustains us from the cradle to the grave, which entrances the delights of love and the pleasures of friendship, which disarms hatred, makes business easier and affords us, during the short voyage of our lives, the only enjoyments that both relieve us from fatigue and themselves entail none!"

"Take it and read it," he said, as I looked up, "I know it by heart." I gladly accepted the volume, for there was here evidently more than appeared; but I also expressed the wish that he would himself first tell me more about it, and this, retaking the book, his own dinner being now finished and mine but about to begin, he proceeded to do.

"I should not need to remind you," he began, "that I am no friend of indulgence, much less so gross a form as overfeeding, nor to speak of my known antagonism to every form of ignorance—except to explain that it is for these reasons that I have become an earnest advocate of gastronomy, which endeavors to transform eating from the ignorant indulgence it usually is to a reasonable science of nutrition and a refined art of enjoyment. Whatever popular disesteem the science and the art still suffers is due either to ignorance of its serious endeavor or to a Puritanic attitude that is both inconsistent and irreverent. The fabric of nature is so constituted that all of our essential processes are accompanied by pleasure; a thoroughly consistent ascetic would necessarily cease to exist."

Fame of Brillat-Savarin.

Brillat-Savarin—his first name was Anthelme—although, of course, not founder of the movement, is its most admirable modern champion. He lived from the first half of the eighteenth century through the first quarter of the nineteenth, first as mayor of his native town in France; then, during the revolution, an exile in Switzerland and in America; and, finally, during the last third of his life, a judge in Paris of the highest national court. The fame of his professional wisdom and justice was great, but that of his personal benevolence and geniality far greater. The choicest flavor and charm of many years of social life he preserved in the book he apparently intended to leave, at his death, as a legacy of good cheer to his friends. The record of his love of good living was to serve him, a bachelor, as a posterity.

His fears that so genial a production might seem inconsistent with his judicial dignity were overcome by arguments which are given in a prefatory dialogue, and the volume was published anonymously in 1825, a year before his death. Even in so short a time the book was crowned with extraordinary popularity, although one would hesitate, perhaps, to call it "adorable," as Balzac did. It is certainly one of those rarely spontaneous and charming outpourings of personality that belong apart, with White's "Selbourne" and Walton's "Angler." In addition to the prefatory dialogue and the fundamental truths, already mentioned, the little volume includes a preface, thirty "Meditations," or chapters, descriptive "Varieties," bearing upon the subject. The whole amounts to less than 300 small pages.

What the Book Contains.

The earlier chapters, on the senses, the sense of taste, appetite and thirst, are largely physiological or psychological, but even here the author carries out with charm his intention of touching but lightly subjects likely to be dull; he always practices the preaching of the mad poet Blake. "To particularize is the great distinction of merit," and everywhere he introduces "original anecdotes, whimsies, and similar stories." Although Savarin separates the function of taste into direct, complete and reflective, he finds himself unable to classify its results further than to suggest some such gradations as positive, beef; comparative, veal; superlative, pheasant. For its greatest satisfaction one should eat slowly and in minute portions—all that is valuable of "Fletcherism" in a sentence. Anything else would be unworthy of our perfected organism, "the structure of the tongue of all animals being analogous to the reach of their intelligence." Under "Thirst" there is a similar, but even more daring imaginative observation: "The desire for fermented liquors and curiosity about a future state are the two distinctive attributes of man as the masterpiece of nature."

Perhaps the most valuable, certainly the most pleasing, of the chapters are those on "Gastronomy," "The Love of Good Living," "People Fond of Good Living," "Gastronomic Tests," and on "The Pleasures of the Table."

Art of Eating.

Gastronomy is defined as "the scientific knowledge of all that relates to man as an eater," being founded upon natural history, physics, chemistry, economics and cookery, as well as on the sciences already mentioned; and affecting physically, mentally and morally every individual of every class of society every moment of his life. Some knowledge of it is therefore indispensable to all, and the more as one ascends the social scale, it being well known that the most momentous decisions of personal and of national life are made at the table.

"The Love of Good Living" is shown to be not merely a physical, but an intellectual and a moral quality as well, "almost deserving to rank as a virtue," opposing excess, developing discrimination, promoting physical health and aiding moral resignation to the laws of nature. In addition, it is an easily and constantly available source of natural and innocent pleasure in a world of pain.

People fond of good living, especially physicians, men of letters, churchmen and people of sense and culture in general—others being incapable of the necessary appreciation and judgment—always live longer than ordinary men. Napoleon's worst defeats were due to his indolent diet. Such persons may usually be known by their mere appearance, but for cases of doubt Brillat-Savarin suggests a series of "Gastronomic Tests," or dishes of such indisputable excellence that those who do not instantly respond may immediately be declared unworthy. For a small income, flet of veal larded with bacon, or sauerkraut bristling with sausages; for a moderate income, flet of beef with gravy, or boiled turkey; for a generous income, truffled turkey, or stuffed pike with cream of prawns. It is important in these tests that generous portions be provided, for quantity as well as quality has its effect.

Pointers on Eating.

The conclusion of the meditation "On the Pleasures of the Table" must be quoted entire, so worthy is it of a place in "The Golden Book of Hospitality": "Let the number of guests be small, that the conversation may be constantly general; of various occupations, but analogous tastes; the men of wit without pretension, the women pleasant, but not coquettish. Let the dishes be few, but choice, and the wines be the first quality; the order from the more substantial to the lighter, the simpler to the finer flavors. Let the meal proceed without hurry or bustle; the coffee be hot, the liquor chosen with care. Let the room to which the guests retire be large enough for cards, for those who cannot do without them, while leaving ample scope for conversation; the guests animated with the hope of still further pleasure. Then let the tea be not too strong, the toast artistically buttered, the punch skillfully made.

Finally, let nobody leave before 11 and everybody be in bed by 12."

After reaching such an elevation Brillat-Savarin wisely follows the dramatic principle of relief by introducing anecdotes of the habits of a hunting party and chapters on digestion, rest, sleep and dreams. His observations and illustrations are always interesting and picturesque, frequently very suggestive and sometimes strikingly modern—as when he says, "Digestion of all the bodily functions has most influence on the moral of the individual;" when he recommends for sleeping in airy room, no bed curtains and light warm coverings; or when he discusses foods that produce sleep and those that induce pleasant dreams.

Most People Eat too Much.

The theme of the meditation "on corpulence"—"the great majority of us eat and drink too much"—is of such general and permanent applicability that it is rediscovered every decade and announced with trumpets. The chapter "On the Prevention or Cure of Corpulence" outlines the diet by means of which for thirty years the author kept that tendency in himself "to the limit of the imposing"—a statement that his portrait well bears out. After a counter meditation on leanness, some felicitations over the decline of fasting and an excursus on "Exhaustion and Death"—"death itself being not unaccompanied by pleasure when it is natural"—the author is ready for a higher flight.

This occurs in the longest chapters of the book, in the form of "A Philosophical History of Cookery, Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern," with an appendix, "On Parisian Dining Houses." Here, indeed, is richness: the advantages and disadvantages of eating raw meat, the primitive feasting in the "Illiad," the advent of boiling in the old testament, how Cadmus brought the alphabet and good cooking to Greece, the elaborate and sometimes strange taste of the Romans—as for dormice and asafetida—and a survey of the ancient literature of the subject, from the fragmentary poem on gastronomy by Archestratus, to the convivial poetry of Horace and Tibullus. The whole story is told, although briefly, excepting only the peculiar taste of the Greeks for mingling sea water and turpentine with their wines.

Origin of "February."

February derived its name from the word februario, to "expiate" or "purify," in consequence of the Roman festival of expiation and purification, celebrated on the 15th of the month. The ancient Saxons called it sprout-kale, from the sprouting of the cabbage at this season. Afterwards it was known as Sol-mout (sun month), the sun having now returned from the low latitudes to his higher course.

PRESIDENT CARRIES A GUN

His Artillery is Unmasked While He Is Officiating at a Masonic Corner Stone Laying.

Washington, June 10. — President Roosevelt goes armed. He is prepared to take care of himself in any emergency. It was disclosed during the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of Masonic temple, that the president carries a revolver, which he knows how to use. When the president arrived at the stand erected for the occasion a Masonic apron was produced for him to wear, he being a member of the order. In trying the apron it was necessary to disarrange his coat, and when it was pushed back to permit the tying of the apron strings a revolver came into view, projecting from the president's hip pocket.

The president's address on the occasion was an appeal to Masons to be good citizens and help uplift and enable the nation. The gavel and trowel used in the ceremony were the same George Washington, used in laying the corner stone of the Capitol and the Bible was the one used in initiating Washington.

Secretary Taft at Chicago.

Chicago, June 10.—Secretary of War Taft arrived in Chicago last night on a tour of inspection of western army posts. Besides visiting the posts Secretary Taft will address the students of several western universities. He left for Madison, Wis., early this morning.

Death of George W. Linsinger.

Omaha, June 10.—George W. Linsinger, a pioneer of this city, best known as the founder and owner of the Linsinger art gallery, is dead, aged 78 years. Linsinger was born at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1834, but raised in Peru, Ind. He came here for his health.

Harry New to Speak at Kansas City.

Kansas City, June 10.—Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, chairman of the national Republican committee, has accepted an invitation to attend and address the tenth annual banquet of the Missouri Republican club, to be held in Kansas City on June 13.

Ann Arbor Professor to Go East.

Boston, June 10.—Professor Arthur Fairbanks, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has accepted the position of director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. For the past few years he has been professor of Greek at the University of Michigan.

CAUGHT "LITTLE DOROTHY."

Chicago Police Followed Her Mamma's Instructions.

Not in vain did Mrs. Fred Levi of Columbus, O., appeal to the police of Chicago, and if the distracted mother did not accomplish what she thought she would certainly it was not the fault of the detectives who responded to her call. Her appeal came in the following message, received in police headquarters:

Police—Please intercept my little daughter Dorothy, who has gone to Chicago to get married. She is pretty, with lots of red hair.

In response to the message three detectives were hurried to meet an incoming train from Columbus, and the sleuths, mindful of the agony which the mother must be suffering, determined to let no little red haired girl slip past them. They eyed suspiciously every passenger on the train, but when the last one had alighted no little Dorothy had appeared.

The detectives were about to leave the station when they saw a tall, handsomely groomed woman sitting on one of the benches. They recognized her as having been on the train, and one of the detectives said to her:

"Pardon me, madam, but did you see any little red haired girl get on the train at Columbus?"

The woman eyed the detective as if she suspected he was insane, and she replied that she had not seen any girl answering that description.

"I am a police officer," the detective said, "and I'm looking for a girl named Dorothy Levi. Her mother is nearly dead with grief because she left home."

The woman jumped up from her seat evidently surprised.

"Why, I am Dorothy Levi of Columbus," she said.

"Then you'll oblige us by coming to headquarters," said the detective. "We want you."

"How dare you ask me to go with you?" the woman said indignantly.



"MAMMA MUST BE HAVING A BRAIN STORM."

"By what authority do you tell me where to go? I am old enough to take care of myself, and I have not committed any crime."

The detective showed the woman her mother's telegram, and she went to headquarters.

"Mamma must be having a brain storm," she said to the sergeant. "I am twenty-eight years old, and I am on my way to Colorado Springs for my health. I would not marry the best man living."

Miss Levi made affidavit to her age, and the sergeant told her she could go where she pleased.

"We thought we were helping a poor mother whose child had run away," he said apologetically. "I would suggest that you wire your mother that hereafter when she wants the police to look for her 'little Dorothy' she mention that Dorothy is unusually tall for her age."

Miss Levi took the next train for Colorado Springs.

EUROPEAN MAY WEATHER

Medicine Hat Seems To Be Supplying It, All Same as in This Country.

Berlin, May 22.—Frost, rain and hail have done considerable damage to the fruit and field crops in southwestern Germany during the past three days. A hail storm Monday evening devastated the region around Melthausen, Alsace. The ground was covered a foot deep. Frost has ruined many of the Moselle vineyards and the mountainous districts to the north and middle Rhine also suffered severely.

Heavy snow fell Sunday on the Giant mountains, southern Silesia, and snow fell Monday over the Thuringian forest. A tornado, accompanied by rain, occurred at Dirschau, West Prussia. Many trees were leveled and one church tower was blown down. Since Saturday the temperature here has fallen below freezing point. Dispatches received from Switzerland say that snow has fallen heavily over the Alps.

Emancipated.

There are no hypocrites in hell—necessity has passed—Life.

CAR FARE REFUNDED: TO OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS WHOSE PURCHASES AMOUNT TO \$5.00 AND OVER, FARE WILL BE REFUNDED TO ALL POINTS ON THE ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND TO POINTS ON THE WEST LINE OF THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD WEST OF KENOSHA, TWENTY MILES

HEIN-ORNSTEIN CO.

HEIN-ORNSTEIN CO.

THREE THINGS ARE ESSENTIAL BEFORE AN ITEM IS CLASSED AS A BARGAIN IN OUR STORES: HIGH QUALITY, LOW PRICE, PERFECT STYLE

THESE CUTS SHOW BUT A FEW OF THE DOZENS OF DIFFERENT STYLES WE HAVE

Great Things Are Expected

Of great institutions and while our remarkable display is no more than the public has reason to expect, it is a great factor in maintaining our established reputation, which is the best evidence of our triumph. Big buyers always get the "plums"—we have two stores full. Buying for two stores and in the market for the third gives us a decided advantage. But they're yours if you wish. We're glad, indeed, to pass the benefits of these extra values on to our patrons. We tell you plainly we can and **WILL** save you dollars. We are sure you will give us the opportunity to prove it. Call at either store.

Hein-Ornstein Co

212 North Genesee Street, Waukegan, Illinois

Cor. Main and Wisconsin Sts., Kenosha, Wisconsin

The Great White Light

Of publicity shines upon every promise of achievement made by this firm. Our radical departure from "old foggy" ways and ideas set the wise-ones wagging their heads but has met with such hearty approval from up-to-date, progressive womankind that the prophets no longer predict but are scrambling to imitate. But "Knowledge is power" and backed by ample capital makes a combination, that backed by our square deal methods of doing business, leaves our pre-eminent leadership unchallenged in the minds of the thinking public, whose confidence we have earned and shall so strenuously strive to keep.

GRAND CELEBRATION SALE

A VERITABLE JUNE FESTIVAL AT BOTH OUR STORES: WAUKEGAN AND KENOSHA

From Saturday, June 15th, to Saturday, June 22nd

THIS SALE is to show our Waukegan and Kenosha friends our appreciation of the unparalleled patronage they have accorded us since the opening of our stores, and to convince them **first, last and always** that when we advertise "bargains" we mean just what we say: **bargains, REAL BARGAINS.** This sale will present opportunities for prudent buyers, who want to make a dollar reach its purchasing limit, but still want bright, new, seasonable goods, (the only kind that we have to offer,) that has never been equalled and will not be in the near future.

Be among the first comers, for some of the choicest bargains will be depleted by the first day's selling, and while we shall add something else equally attractive to the bargain lots to take the place of the "outs." You'll not feel happy when you see one of the snaps your earlier neighbor will have to show you. **Sale takes place simultaneously at Waukegan and Kenosha**

Fine China Silk Waists

Ladies' Fine China Silk Waists—richly embroidered, worth \$3, Special

\$1.49

Wonderful Values in Shirt Waists

Another lot of Shirt Waists that will be on sale this week. Button back on front, well worth \$5 to \$1, this sale

25c

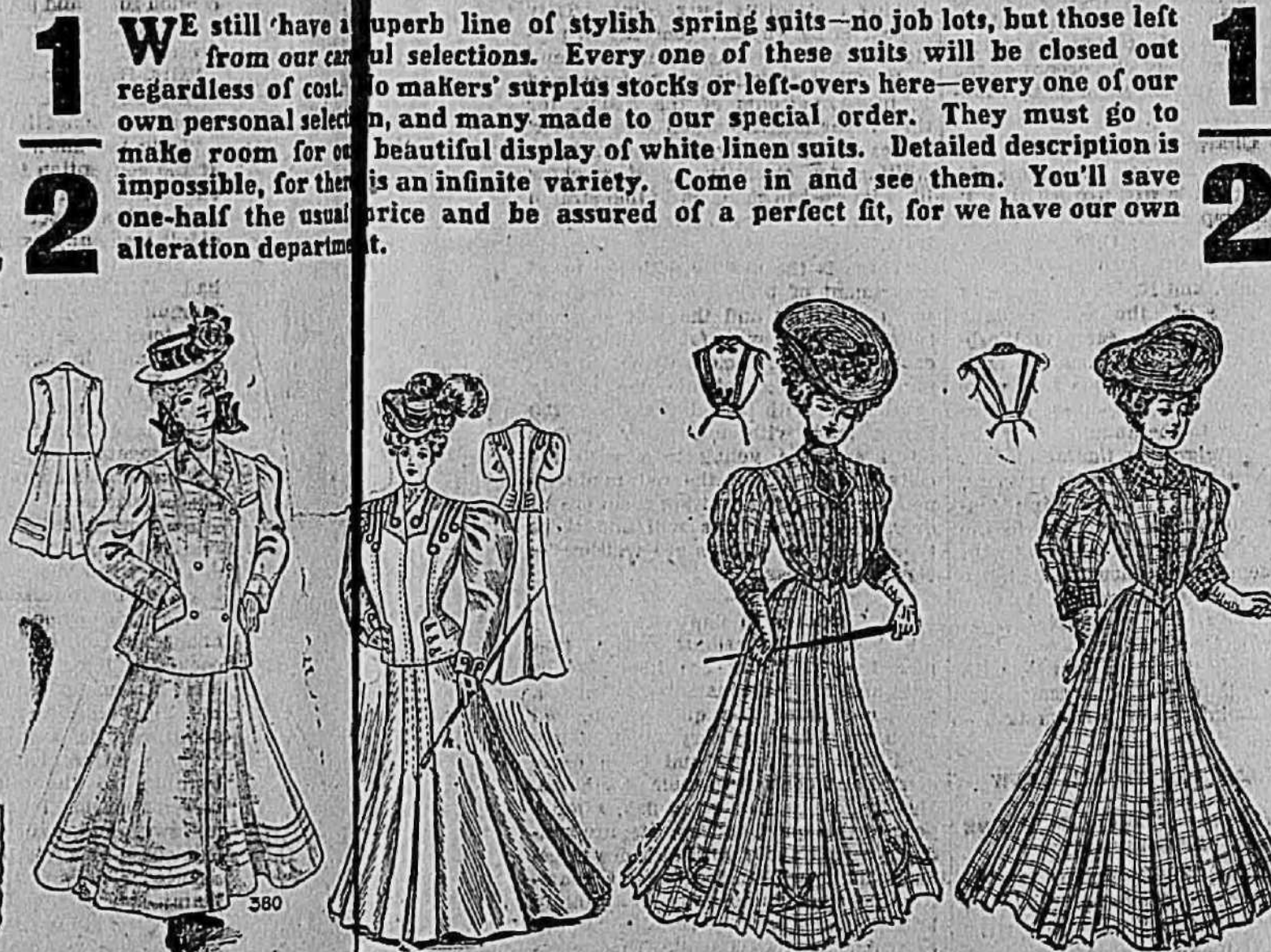
\$1.98

Over 5,000 Shirt Waists which we bought at 50c on the \$1, owing to the lateness of the season, would be bargains at \$2 and \$2.50, we offer this enormous lot at the unheard of low price

98c

Ask to see our magnificent assortment of Lace and Silk Waists.

SACRIFICE SALE OF FINE SUITS



Take the Opportunity of this Tremendous Offer

1 One hundred suits ranging in price from \$10 to \$12, all stylish good garments, only they are broke up sizes—Special 4.98
2 EVERY SUIT IN OUR STORES MUST GO AT LIKE LOW PRICES 2

Gingham Aprons 15c
Ladies' full size gingham aprons, white, they last, 200 at each

Gingham Petticoats 25c
Made of good substantial quality gingham, well worth 75c, for this sale

Sleeveless Vests 5c
Ladies' sleeveless vests, the real 15c quality, but for sale at

Children's Emb. Hats 98c
Children's embroidered hats the prettiest ever, shown, regular \$2.00 hats at

Westerbloom Petticoats 98c
Black—they are feather-weight and rustle just like silk, reg. \$2 kind, this sale

\$3 Crepe Kimono's 98c

Crepe Kimono, beautifully trimmed with satin bands, worth \$2.50, at

98c

Lawn Dressing Sacs 25c

Fine Lawn Dressing Sacs, an endless variety to select from at

25c



Spring Millinery Gets A Deep Cut

At Our Waukegan Store—Where we have without question, the finest display of millinery in the city, all our Spring Millinery will be reduced from one-third to one-half.

At Kenosha Store—Where we have not the room for a trimming department, we shall respond to the insistent demand of patrons and offer a small but select assortment of beautifully trimmed hats. These hats will go at cost.

Muslin Underwear

Ladies' full size Night Gowns made of good and strong material and sold everywhere for \$1, at this sale

49c

Our White Petticoats for 98c will be the talk of both cities. Some have richly embroidered flounces and some have rows of insertion and are well worth \$3, this sale

98c

Ladies' Umbrella style Drivers, Made of good substantial material, hemstitched or lace trimmed, sold everywhere at 35c this sale at

15c

50c and 75c Ladies' Drawers, special at

39c

All our \$2 Night Gowns, special for this sale at

98c

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S COATS and JACKETS at ONE-HALF

\$3.98

Ladies' very handsome Scotch mixture jackets also in good all wool covert cloth, regular \$5.00 values for this sale, special price

\$2.98

Ladies' beautiful medium grade Prince Chari Coats, positively the beauties of the season, half tight back and box front, the so-called Prince Chari effect, black velvet collar and cuffs. These coats are shown on flats \$4 from \$6 to \$10, this sale

\$4.98

Ladies' all wool black broadcloth Prince Chari Coats, all satin lined, very beautiful fitting and strictly made, well worth \$10, for this sale

\$4.98

Fine Coats made up in all wool materials and no less mixtures of the season, handsomely trimmed, sizes up to 14, worth up to \$8, special

\$2.98

\$7.50 Rain Coats at \$3.98
Full length Graytonie Rain Coats, made up in the best quality Grays, worth \$7.50, this sale

\$3.98

Every Item in this Adv. is Better than Represented. We Underpraise Rather than Overpraise. One Visit will Convince You

HEIN-ORNSTEIN CO.

HEIN-ORNSTEIN CO.

STEVE ADAMS IS TO FOLLOW ORCHARD

Man Whom Orchard Accuses of Being his Accomplice will Take the Stand

CONFESSED WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED; SILENT SINCE.

Many Important Witnesses For the State With Hair-Raising Stories Are Yet To Be Heard at Boise.

Boise, Ida., June 10.—Steve Adams, another prisoner witness for the state in the case against W. D. Haywood, is now on his way to Boise, coming from the jail at Wallace, where he is held pending trial on the charge of murder. Adams, according to Harry Orchard, was the partner of the assassin in many of the "bumping off expeditions," successful and unsuccessful, to which Orchard has made confession. Adams also confessed last year, but unlike Orchard he retracted and repudiated the document when he faced the gallows. The confession is, however, sworn to and in writing. It shows careful correction and interlineation in Adams' own handwriting.

His Confession Will Be Used.
After Orchard the state will probably put Adams on the stand. Counsel for the prosecution admit the possibility that Adams will refuse to testify, but they point out that if he refuses on the ground that it will incriminate him his appearance will have served its purpose. His confession cannot be used against him, but if he admits making the confession and repudiates it the sworn confession will be placed before the jury for what it is worth. There is some doubt as to what course Adams will follow.

Notable Men as Witnesses.
The arrival of witnesses is an interesting feature of the case. Men whose names have been connected with the history of the mining troubles began in Idaho and Colorado are seen continually on the streets. In the court or hotel lobbies. Angus Sutherland, the little Scotchman who was sheriff of Shoshone county in the Corner Saloon, himself a famous gun fighter; the marshal of Victor, Colo., who went through the stirring times of trouble there in 1903 and 1904; Bulkeley Wells, ex-adjutant general of Colorado, who dug up the bomb planted to kill Governor Peabody, and who was in charge of the special train that ran from Denver to Boise with Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, and others as prominent, or nearly so, are here to testify.

Orchard Hard to Tangle.
The cross-examination of Orchard is likely to last through today and tomorrow, and possibly longer. Orchard has now been on the stand for fourteen hours in direct and cross-examination. Of this the state had him in hand for seven and a half hours. The coolest man in court is Orchard. Under Richardson's grilling or grueling he has seldom changed the pitch of his voice. His answers come promptly and without hesitation. So far he has not been caught in any material contradiction. From time to time he has actually corrected the record itself when his answers of the day before have been read and the transcription shows an error. At times in reply to an assertion made by Richardson he is positive in the extreme. "I made no such statement," or "I said nothing of the kind" is a frequent answer.

AIR LINE ROAD STILL WAVES

Receiver Appointed by One Judge Vacated by Another and the Fight Resuming Until Tomorrow.

Chicago, June 10.—George F. Hull, of Indianapolis, took charge of the affairs of the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line company as receiver, by appointment of Judge Sanborn, of the United States circuit court, and after nine hours' occupation of the company's offices was dispossessed by Judge Kohlsaat, also of the federal circuit court. Hull was appointed receiver of the company on Saturday on a petition filed by W. E. Webster and A. J. Kreby, both of Indianapolis. Hull's bond was fixed at \$40,000.

At 1 p. m. yesterday F. H. Wood, an official of the Air Line company, found Hull in possession, and declaring that the bond filed by Hull was faulty tore down the official notice. Upon the return to the city last night of Judge Kohlsaat F. H. Wood and his brother, I. C. Wood, the latter being counsel for the company, appeared before him at his home. Judge Kohlsaat decided that the sureties on the bond were not good and ordered the receiver to vacate. He set the case for hearing June 11.

Negro Lynched for Murder.
Ruleville, Miss., June 10.—Charged with and confessing having shot and killed Lee Reynolds, a white man, Lee Fox, a negro, was lynched by a mob of about fifty men near Indianola. Reynolds was shot as he was leaving a hall where Fox had lost considerable money at a gaming table.

Pay Demanded for Waiting Time.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 10.—Eighty ore handlers employed at the Buffalo Union Furnace company's docks are out on strike. The men demand pay for the time they are on the docks waiting the arrival of ore boats.

HYGENIC KITCHENS IN AMERICAN HOTELS AND HOMES.

MOST American hotels of today are built in strict conformity to the laws of sanitation. In the modern hotel hygienic influences insist upon plenty of light, good ventilation, and good drainage. In addition to these sanitary advantages possessed by the modern hotel, few of them are now built without either steam heat or hot air furnaces, exposed plumbing, and tiled bath-rooms.

However marked the sanitary and architectural advantages of the hotel of today over the hotel of a generation or more ago, it is the opinion of sanitary experts that these health-giving, and attractive improvements too often stop just where they should begin—that is, in the kitchen. In fact the average hotel kitchen seems to become less sanitary and less attractive in the ratio in which the "front" of the house becomes luxurious. The reason for this is simple. In these days of large hotels, conducting a hotel has become such a complex business, that the manager can do little more than look through the reports of the operating departments and confer with his department heads in his office.

The scrutiny that the "landlord," or, as was the custom in the days of the small hotel, when the proprietor ran the "front part" of the house and his good wife supervised the house-keeping and the cuisine—gave to the spacious kitchen, to see that its walls were free from dust, that the paint of its wainscot was clean, and that its floors were well scrubbed, the hotelman of today gives to the appointments of the lobby and suites; to the works of art and antiques in the parlors; to the equipment and floral decorations of the dining room, leaving the kitchen to the care of the cook and his helpers, who overworked as they generally are and anxious to leave the kitchen as soon as the actual work of preparing and serving the food is finished, in turn leave the work to a class of help which generally perform this work in a perfunctory manner.

The hotelman too often fails to realize that of all the rooms in the house the kitchen is the only one beneath his roof where the laws of sanitation are neglected, a neglect which engenders disease, at times fatal. While insisting upon open plumbing, tiled walls and floors in the bath-rooms, he often pays but scant heed to the non-hygienic condition of the walls, floors and plumbing of the kitchen. This inconsistency however is passing. They have learned enough of the laws of sanitation to know that a clean kitchen may not be a sanitary kitchen; no more than clear water may be pure water. They have learned too that a well cleaned wainscot, a well scrubbed floor of a kitchen may contain myriads of disease germs, that thrive on the animal and vegetable splatterings which the floor has absorbed, or which the cracks between its boards have secreted.

Four things are essential to make a sanitary kitchen, light, ventilation, exposed plumbing, and non-absorbent washable floor and walls.

In opinion of those who have given the matter little thought the tiled bath-room owes its origin to aesthetic rather than to hygienic causes. Nothing is farther from the truth; for, while tiles, on account of their varying colors, their form and design, are highly decorative, their introduction into the modern bath-room was for sanitary rather than ornamental reasons, however beautiful the decorative properties of tiling, they are not to be compared with its hygienic advantages, due to its non-absorbent and germ-proof qualities. The importance of a sanitary bath-room is great, that of a sanitary kitchen is even greater. The tiling eliminates the cracks and crevices of both walls and floor in the modern bath-room, thus making it impossible for the disease and death dealing germ to find lodgment therein. The old kitchen still exists, with its cracks and holes in its walls and floor, with its corners, with its crevices above and beneath its mop-board, with its knot holes, into which the accumulated drippings of seething fat and fragments of vegetable and fruits are lodged by broom and scrubbing brush, here to remain incrustated as an ideal refuge for myriads of disease breeding bacteria. This old non-hygienic kitchen is a greater danger to the health of guests than employees than a dozen non-sanitary bath-rooms.

No doubt, the kitchen of the future will be a hygienic one with its floors and walls covered with genuine clay tiles set in hard cement. In this kitchen the hose can take the place of the scrubbing brush; and water turned on to its glazed, crackless, non-absorbent walls and floor will soon flush it out.

No better protection can be given to the health of the guest and the employee than to have a kitchen of non-absorbent, washable floor and walls. The average hotel proprietor is beginning to realize that the laws of sanitation, which exact a tiled bath-room, insist with greater emphasis on a tiled kitchen.

AGE NO HANDICAP FOR SUCCESS ON STAGE

Sarah Bernhardt, the most widely known actress in the world and by long odds the greatest actress of the romantic school, is sixty-four years old. Eleanor Duse, the greatest actress in the realistic school, is an old woman. Ellen Terry, the best known



HENRY C. BARNABEE.

English actress and for long years the artistic associate of Henry Irving, who dominated the English stage, has been on the stage for more than forty years. She married an actor a few weeks ago.

The late Mrs. Gilbert after a professional career extending over many years went starring when she was at an age at which all but a few women have retired to the chimney corners and angle nooks of life.

There are upon the stage in this country today dozens of women who were they engaged in other pursuits would long ago have decided that they were old enough to retire.

The stage, then, is by far the best occupation in the world for old women. It is also a fine field for old men. Indeed, in these stirring days in which there is talk of chloroform to be used at a certain age and when men find that they cannot get positions in some lines after they are forty years old the stage is about the only field of human endeavor that extends its arms wide to the middle aged and the old.

Frank C. Bangs, who retired from the stage not long ago after he had been given a fine benefit performance, is an old man. The grandfathers of today remember him as Mark Antony and Romeo. The fathers saw him as Mercutio. The theatergoers of today have seen him in many roles of middle age and old age. Yet Bangs had no thought of retiring from the stage until he met with an accident. When he was struck by a horse in the street and sustained injuries from which complete victory never would be possible he gave up the stage. But just to show how earnestly the desire for the stage lingers on he gave at his last performance the oration which as Antony he had made over the corpse of Caesar at the performance of the tragedy many years before.

William Dean Howells was seventy years old not long ago. His birth day merited and attracted a great deal of attention. Still on the stage active players who are seventy are not uncommon. There was Henry Clay Barnabee, who persisted in slugging the part of the sheriff of Nottingham in "Robin Hood" until he, too, met with a physical accident and was compelled to retire. The Bostonians, that fine company of shogers of lighter opera, had fallen upon evil days by the time that Barnabee's hand luck caught up with him, but the old man was bravely going forth into vaudeville, there to repair his fortunes. Then he was given a benefit, which rendered unnecessary any further solicitude for the future on his part.

Joseph Jefferson lived and acted till a green old age. During his later years, as did Edwin Booth, he restricted the length of his season. Booth was retired that he did this because he feared to become a trite and stale attraction. His star was going down anyway when he died. Jefferson was shining at the place where it had been for years. Jefferson at the approach of old age shortened his seasons that he might have more time to play in, to camp in his Louisiana bungalow, to fish with former President Cleveland and to paint pictures for his friends.

Although most of the actors have gone on the stage young, David Garrick, who certainly was one of the most distinguished who ever have appeared upon any stage, was along in years before he made his appearance. He had embarked in the business of selling liquor before he went into that of playing parts. Indeed, Horace Walpole in those incomparable letters of his speaks of him as "a wine merchant turned player." And Walpole did not like his professional achievements half as much as the world agreed to like them later.

Typhoid Fever Checked.
In India alone the losses to the British army from typhoid fever amount to half a battalion a year. The latest reports furnish proof that the practice of anti-typhoid inoculations in the army has resulted in a substantial reduction in the incidence and death rate of enteric fever among the inoculated.

DEATH FOR ELEVEN PERSONS

Three Killed and Eight Fatally Wounded at York, Ill.

York, Ill., June 10.—Three persons are dead and eight fatally injured as a result of a tornado which practically wiped out this town. The loss to property is estimated at \$50,000. The damage to timber, fruit and crops will be more than \$100,000. The dead are: Henry Hook, 60 years old, Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. Lucinda Pinkerton, 60 years old, York, Ill.; Mrs. John Bostick, York, Ill. Fatally injured—Clyde Scott, B. F. Miller, Mrs. B. F. Miller, Mrs. S. F. Freeman, Annabel Newman, all of York, Ill.; James Layton, Grayville, Ind.; Mrs. Lydia Foster, York, Ill.; Mrs. James Layton, Grayville, Ind. Without warning the storm broke while most of the people were at supper. Entire families were hurled in ruins of houses, and it is remarkable that the death list is not greater. The storm lasted less than four minutes. Henry Hook, of Terre Haute, who owns a valuable lumber mill here, had just returned from the home of a neighbor with a pull of milk. He was picked up sixty yards from the house, having been struck on the head by flying timbers. Mrs. Lydia Pinkerton was blown into the top of a tree several hundred feet from the house. She died in a few minutes. Mrs. John Bostick was hurled in the ruins of her home just across the river from York. She died without regaining consciousness.

The Methodist Protestant church was demolished and the proprietor of a saloon across the street was hurled through his door into a thick hedge fifty feet away. Many horses and cattle were blown away, and the carcasses apparently fell into the Wabash river and were washed away. Heavy damage also was caused at Grayville, Ind., east of here. The home of James Layton was demolished. Layton was blown out of his house and buried under the ruins. He is believed to be fatally injured. Mrs. Layton also sustained dangerous injuries.

TORNADO STRIKES IN IOWA

Dozen Families Homeless at Pleasant Valley—Four Persons Injured.

Des Moines, Ia., June 10.—A dozen families are homeless, several persons are injured, and property is damaged to the extent of \$25,000 as a result of a tornado which passed through Pleasant valley. No loss of life is reported. The storm took its way toward the east, wiping out all in its path. The best house of any size to be destroyed was that belonging to Elmer Baker. The structure was completely demolished, as well as the furniture.

The place of William Harvey was destroyed to such an extent that it will of necessity be torn down. His barn is also wrecked. The family went into the storm cellar and escaped with their lives, sustaining no injuries. The new home of Marion Howsard and that of his brother Ira were torn and twisted from their foundations and blown on their sides. The trees at this point, some of which are two feet in diameter, were upturned. After demolishing the barn of Albert Hickman the storm made its departure over an open field toward the northeast. Throughout Marion the damage is to growing crops and will be large.

HEAVY DAMAGE NEAR DUQUOIN

About \$300,000 in Town and Vicinity—Mrs. Kegley's Escape.

Duquoin, Ill., June 10.—According to telephone reports from the surrounding farming community it is estimated that the loss caused by the cyclone which visited this county will reach \$150,000, including crops, fruit and property. The damage in this city will amount to nearly as much, being distributed among residence property and surface mine structures. In several instances large barns were lifted and carried a distance of a half mile. A monster corn crib at the Jupiter mine, north of the city, was caught in the path of the storm and broken into splinters. At least two dozen residences in the north and east part of the city were wrecked.

Mrs. Martin Kegley, residing at Sunfield, north of this city, had a remarkable escape from injuries. The buggy in which she was riding was caught in the full force of the cyclone and carried fully fifty yards. She was violently thrown to the ground, but escaped with slight injuries. The vehicle was swept some distance through a field and demolished.

At New Minden the storm killed five persons, whose names are not known yet, and injured half a dozen others.

DEATH IN A TROLLEY CRASH

Two Passengers Killed and Another Due to Die at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, June 10.—Two passengers, a man and a woman, were almost instantly killed and upwards of fifteen others were more or less seriously injured early in the evening when a city bound trolley car of the Los Angeles Railway company jumped the track while rounding a sharp curve at Colorado and Center streets, and turned completely over. The car was going at a high rate of speed.

The dead are: Gwendolyn Burroughs, Grass Valley, Cal., and Fred Vent, Los Angeles. Seriously injured—Jack Green, back broken, injured internally, will die.

Roosevelt Sure for 1908

Washington, June 10.—"New York is for Roosevelt," the country is for him, and in my judgment he will be nominated and re-elected. These were the words of Representative Sherman, of New York, the chairman of the Republican congressional committee, as he was leaving the White House after an interview with the president.

JAPANESE SPOILING FOR FIGHT

This Seems to Be the Trouble With One Party in the Mikado's Dominions.

PORTENTOUS MOVES ARE BEING MADE.

Progressive Party is Daring Enough Even to Crowd "Your Uncle Sam" If It Can Do So—Other Matters.

Washington, June 10.—That the Japanese of the Pacific coast and the Progressives, a political party of Japan, have entered into an alliance which has the earmarks of an international conspiracy, with the overthrow of the present ministry in Japan and the annulment of the clause in the immigration bill excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States as the ultimate objects, is



VISCOUNT AOKI.

learned authoritatively here. The preliminary steps in this scheme, it is said, will be to induce the Tokyo government to recall Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, and to demand an apology and perhaps an indemnity from this government for the alleged acts of violence against Japanese subjects residing in San Francisco.

Took Notes at Washington.

With this end in view representatives of the faction hostile to the Saloni ministry have been at Washington to consult with the Japanese ambassador and the state department officials regarding the objectionable clause in the immigration bill, the California school question and the recent riots in San Francisco. The report which they have sent to Tokyo, it is alleged, will form the basis of a systematic campaign to bring about anti-United States demonstrations in Japan and to force Foreign Minister Hayashi, if possible, to demand indemnity and an apology on account of the Japanese disturbances in San Francisco.

Aoki Charged with Treachery.

These facts became known for the first time when it was learned that T. Takahashi, representative of the Seattle Japanese society; O. Noda, representative of the San Francisco Japanese society; and K. Kawakami, staff representative of the Yorozi (daily newspaper) of Tokyo, came to Washington on April 21 and remained until May 12, during which time they were negotiating with the Japanese ambassador looking to the annulment of the Japanese immigration limitation law. This delegation failed in its purpose, and it is stated, after charging Ambassador Aoki with treachery to the Japanese of the Pacific coast, and with misrepresenting conditions to his home government, they telegraphed to Ootaka Yamaoka, the personal representative of Count Okuma, who was awaiting their report in Seattle, with the request that he communicate with the anti-administration leaders in Tokyo.

JAPANESE EDITORIAL VIEW

What the Press of Tokyo is Saying About the Controversy.

Tokyo, June 10.—In regard to the recent attack on a Japanese bath house and a restaurant in San Francisco the Jiji advises its readers not to believe the unfriendly sentiments of San Francisco people are shared by the whole United States nation. The paper points out the danger to friendly relations between Japan and the United States which might result from such misapprehension. It also expresses full confidence that the Washington government will be able to settle the matter satisfactorily.

The Jiji suggests that the traditional friendship and the outrages suffered by Japanese in the United States are two things that must be kept distinctly separate in solving the question of assault on Japanese in San Francisco, which is now at issue. The Jiji says the outrage should be considered irrespective of the locality of the occurrence. Continuing, it says: "Should similar discrimination and persecution be practiced against citizens there, but the honor of Japan, the future relations between Japan and the United States are involved in this question. Our demand must be firmly insisted upon and sentimental considerations set aside. Thus will the friendship of both nations be placed on a firm footing."

SCORES ON THE DIAMONDS

Chicago, June 10.—Following are the base ball scores:
League (Saturday): At Pittsburgh—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2; at Cincinnati—Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 0; at St. Louis—Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 4; (second game) Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 0; at Chicago—New York 3, Chicago 4; (Sunday) At Cincinnati—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 1; (second game) Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 11; at St. Louis—New York 3, St. Louis 0; at Chicago—Philadelphia 2, Chicago 4.

American (Saturday): At Philadelphia—St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 4; at New York—Detroit 0, New York 0; at Washington—Chicago 2, Washington 8; Boston—Cleveland 4, Boston 1.

Association (Saturday): At Toledo—St. Paul 1, Toledo 5; at Louisville—Kansas City 4, Louisville 3; at Indianapolis—Milwaukee 2, Indianapolis 3; at Columbus—Minneapolis 1, Columbus 8 (Sunday) At Louisville—Kansas City 5, Louisville 8; at Columbus—Minneapolis 4, Columbus 5; at Milwaukee—Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 2; at Toledo—St. Paul 4, Toledo 13.

Western (Saturday): At Omaha—Des Moines 0, Omaha 2; at Sioux City—Denver 0, Sioux City 2; at Lincoln—Pueblo 1, Lincoln 4; (second game) Pueblo 1, Lincoln 0. (Sunday) At Des Moines—Lincoln 0, Des Moines 0—five innings, rain; at Omaha—Denver 2, Omaha 3; at Sioux City—Weather.

NEWS FACTS IN OUTLINE

The board of trustees of the Forest Home Cemetery association, of Milwaukee, has put a ban on Sunday funerals.

Dorchester, Mass., is celebrating the 277th anniversary of its founding.

It is reported that Mrs. Howard Gould is about to ask the supreme court for alimony of \$250,000 a year.

It is estimated that damage to the amount of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 was caused by the cyclone which swept over Kurnachal, India, June 6.

General William Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has arrived at Seattle on his way around the world.

The eighth international Red Cross conference began at London today and will continued five days.

The national conference of charities will meet at Minneapolis June 12 to 10. Archbishop Ireland will preach the annual sermon.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington for his summer home at Oyster Bay on Wednesday.

The Hague peace congress will assemble on June 15 and representatives of sixty-six countries will be in attendance.

The Sitters in Stations.

"I wonder what all these people do that sit in the various railroad waiting rooms," said the observant man. "You see them in the Grand Central station, in the waiting rooms at Jersey City and Hoboken, sitting down and apparently waiting without end. You see the same types not only in New York, but in any of the railroad waiting rooms of the big cities. They don't seem to have anything to do; a large part of them are not even entertaining themselves by reading. They appear to be watching nothing in particular, and yet there they sit and wait. They don't seem to be interested in the movements of the trains, for they never look up when the 'bawler' comes through. They don't seem to be waiting for anybody, as they show little interest in the crowds that stream through after the arrival of every train."

"There is the mother with the usual assortment of babies, one of them always squalling and the rest of them running around with faces sticky with candy; the thin, ancient dame with an umbrella and a reticule, the elderly gentleman with the paper bag, the young lady with the black backed note and the young man with the collared collar and the red made up necktie. Look any waiting room crowd over, and you always will find these types, and they always are waiting."—New York Press.

Fishes in Captivity.

Fishes in aquariums when first placed in captivity are likely to be wild and to seek constantly to escape. Sooner or later they quiet down, and often they become very tame. They feed well and grow and seem quite settled and content in their new home. But it may be that some fish, after a year of this quiet, routine life, are suddenly seized again with a desire to escape and go wild in their efforts, roaming the tank incessantly and finally killing themselves by running blindly or recklessly into a wall. Fishes are sometimes greatly disturbed by parasites. But fishes that are perfectly sound take on sometimes in this manner, and their actions seem attributable only to the awakening of an intense desire to be free again.

A Poor Rule Then.

Elderly — Persevere, my boy, persevere! There's only one way to accomplish your purpose, and that is to "stick to it."

Youngley—But suppose your purpose is to remove a sheet of fly paper that you've set down upon accidentally?—Catholic Standard and Times.

Application for a Receiver.

Springfield, O., June 10.—Application has been made in common pleas court here for a receiver for the Farmers' Co-Operative Harvesting Machine company, located in this city. The company is capitalized at \$500,000 and was organized three years ago by William N. Whitely, the well known agricultural implement manufacturer.

Base Ball League President Dead.
Marshalltown, Ia., June 10.—L. S. Peckham, president of the Iowa State Base Ball League, is dead.

Local News Notes

Local Announcements and the Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., June 10—Butter firm at 23¢. Output of the week, 851,300.

Mrs. John Sibby spent Friday last in Chicago.

Miss Ruth Williams spent Friday last in Chicago.

Mrs. Belle Gilbert was a Chicago visitor on Friday last.

J. P. Byrd and Mr. Vale were Chicago visitors Friday.

Alfred Efinger was transacting business in Chicago Friday.

Geo. Webb was transacting business in Waukegan on Friday.

Dr. Warriner was transacting business in Chicago on Friday.

Miss Ollie Tiffany was a Chicago passenger Friday morning.

J. J. Morley was transacting business in Waukegan on Friday.

The Highland Park cadets spent last week camping at Fox Lake.

Wm. H. Tiffany was transacting business in Chicago on Monday.

Dr. Becker of Silver Lake was transacting business in Antioch Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pitman were Waukegan passengers Monday morning.

Watch for bills announcing a grand celebration at Silverlake on the Fourth.

Mrs. Wm. Tiffany and Mrs. C. Tiffany were Waukegan visitors on Thursday last.

W. C. Mecklenburg of Camp Lake was transacting business at this place on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Gelden, formerly of this place are now located at Eugene, Oregon.

Mrs. George Yopp had the misfortune to sprain her wrist quite badly on Thursday evening of last week.

See Alden, Bidinger & Co. for any thing in music. Pianos, phonographs and records. Two stores, 473 Market st. Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee st., Waukegan. For piano tuning send to us.

It certainly appears as though Hicks, the weather prophet, knows more about predicting the weather than all the government weather bureau put together. His predictions for June are certainly coming true so far.

Jacob Beilhart, leader of the Spirit Fruit farm at Wooster Lake has issued a general invitation to the public to visit that place on Sunday June 16. The house will be open to visitors from 10:00 o'clock a. m. till 5:00 o'clock p. m.

The children's day exercises at the M. E. church on Sunday morning were attended by a large congregation, the church being full even to the parlor. The little folks each did their part well and in a manner which gave evidence of much careful training.

On Saturday and Sunday about one hundred members of the Publisher's club of Chicago, enjoyed their annual outing at Schenning's Silverlake resort. The club offered a large silver loving cup as a prize for the largest fish caught during this outing. The prize was captured by one of the club members when he succeeded in landing a pickerel which weighed three and one half pounds.

Robt. Selter will give a grand opening dance at his popular Grass Lake resort on Saturday evening, June 15. Stein's six piece orchestra of Chicago will furnish the music and a good time is assured to all who attend. This is Bob's first dance since he retired from the management of his hotel three years ago, and now that he is back to the old place he will be glad to see all his old friends and many new ones at this opening dance.

H. Gelstrup spent Sunday in Lake Villa.

Fresh car of Gold Medal flour at Chase Webb's.

Alex Gauger spent Sunday with friends at Grayslake.

B. L. Sawyer was a Waukegan visitor on Monday last.

Tailor suits made to order—fit guaranteed. Chase Webb.

Wm. Scheld is building an addition onto his house at Cedar Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gardner of Salem, were Antioch callers Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilton visited relatives in Waukegan on Tuesday.

Elmer Stickle and family moved last week into one of the Ries houses.

Edwin Willon is building an addition onto his house on South Main street.

New and second hand pianos for sale or rent. Prices always right. L. B. Grice, 201f

Mrs. Fred Goodrich is spending this week with her daughter, at Whitewater, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hodge of Solon Mill visited with relatives at this place this week.

Miss Elizabeth Webb visited the latter part of last week, the Misses Turner at Grayslake.

F. P. Taylor and family of Chicago, are out at their cottage at Lake Catherine for the summer.

Mrs. Tony Armstrong of Lake Villa visited relatives at this place the fore part of this week.

The Fox Lake Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Henry Pitman Thursday afternoon, June 20th.

Kirk Craine and wife and Miss Blanche Cornish of Solon Mills spent Sunday last with friends here.

Don't forget the dance at the opera house on June 14. Music by McMackin and Gelstrup's orchestra.

Mrs. George Hockney is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Barter at Pleasant Prairie.

Assessor Bock is making his usual trip. Be prepared to give him the correct valuation of your property.

Mrs. Clever of Rogers Park was visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goodrich at this place over Sunday.

The Antioch Hillsdale cemetery society will meet at the home of Mrs. Will Bryant on Wednesday afternoon, June 19. Every body welcome.

Mrs. J. R. Cribb will entertain the ladies of the Angola Cemetery society of Lake Villa—at her home in Antioch on Tuesday afternoon, June 18. Everyone cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernbaum of Pullman, Ill., spent the latter part of last week and the fore part of this week with Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Somerville at this place. They returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Barnstable and sons who have been visiting relatives here for some time, left Sunday for a short visit with her sister at Walworth, Wis., after which they will return to their home at Chetek, Wis.

Mr. Hein of the Hein Ornstein company of Waukegan left on Monday for New York to purchase new goods for their Waukegan and Kenosha stores. Mr. Hein is acknowledged to be one of the shrewdest buyers in the country and on his return will have many striking bargains to offer their customers. According to their usual custom they will advertise all special sales and bargains far enough ahead to allow those living at a distance to have the same opportunity as those residing in the city. Watch for their ads.

Geo. Golwitzer spent Sunday at Grayslake.

Good \$10.00 summer suits at Chase Webb's.

George Wagner of Volo was in Antioch Wednesday.

Geo Webb was transacting business in Chicago on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carey of Wilmet, were Antioch callers Monday.

L. C. Bealey of Waukegan was transacting business in Antioch Wednesday.

Levi Rupert was taken to Wesley hospital at Chicago, for treatment on Tuesday.

The members of Lotus camp M. W. A. have purchased a new desk for their hall.

Miss Neva French was awarded the silver medal at the contest Tuesday evening.

A. N. Tiffany and J. C. James Jr., were transacting business in Waukegan Monday.

Ira Boylan of Chicago was visiting his mother and calling on Antioch friends Tuesday.

Mrs. Lena Gaggin is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Rolfe Schwartz at Evanston.

Dan Smith of Chicago, well known heretofore is the guest at the C. E. Herman resort this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams returned home on Monday afternoon from their trip to Dexter, Kansas.

Mr. Barker of Delevan, formerly of the Barker Lumber company of this place, spent Sunday in Antioch.

August Johnson and family of Chicago, are now occupying their cottage at Lake Catherine for the summer.

Mrs. Fred Hembrook leaves on Saturday next for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Alvin Vickers at Chetek, Wis.

There will be a dance at Solon Mills on Friday evening of next week. Music by McMackin and Gelstrup's orchestra.

For Sale a few tons of blue joint hay, baled. Bright and in good condition. Inquire of C. M. Spring, Antioch R. F. D. No. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Beuthling and family of Burlington were the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beuthling at this place.

The electric light poles are this week being distributed throughout the town and the work of setting them will be commenced at once.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Spafford of Burlington visited the fore part of the week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock at this place.

John Horan, who has been visiting here, on a furlough, for some time, returned to the Soldier's Home at Danville, Ill., the latter part of last week.

It is bad enough for the R. F. D. carriers to have to pick the stamps for patrons but when they come to passing off slot machine nickles, it is time they done their own licking.

Don't fail to attend Selter's opening dance on Saturday evening, June 15. Stein's orchestra, of six pieces, from Chicago will furnish the music. A good time guaranteed to all.

H. H. Kellogg who is putting in the new electric light plant informs us that he has closed a contract for a Rathbone engine and a Smith producer to be delivered here the first of August. He has also purchased a lot of E. B. Williams, near the stock yards, and the building will be commenced as soon as the work of setting the poles has been completed.

Shelf hardware and tinware at Chase Webb's.

John Brauan was a Waukegan visitor on Friday last.

Strawberry plants for sale. Inquire of C. H. Wyman, Trevor, Wis. 41w2

Eugene Stickle and Ernest Dohlenburg were Milwaukee excursionists on Sunday.

Miss Maude Brogan of Kenosha visited relatives and friends at this place over Sunday.

If you are interested in the fireless cooker call on Mrs. W. F. Ziegler for price and particulars.

Dr. Crain of Grayslake was an over Sunday visitor at the Gifford house at Channel lake.

Supervisor Simons is in attendance at the June meeting of the board at Waukegan this week.

F. Lingenfelder of Silverlake was transacting business at this place on Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Higgins and daughter Maybelle of Libertyville spent Sunday with Antioch friends.

Arthur Herman returned home on Friday evening after having spent the week with relatives at Waukegan.

Mrs. Andrew Harrison returned home on Sunday evening after having spent the past week with friends in West Palman.

For Rent—Pasture for horses, near Antioch, \$1.00 per month. Also have for sale some good alfalfa hay. M. Heydenrich, Antioch, Ill. 41w2

Mrs. Thos. Barnstable returned to this place the latter part of last week after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Bettridge at Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Edgar McGovern, of Chicago, uncle of Mrs. Charles Webb, of this place, and one of Lake County's soldiers of the Civil war is out for his annual summer outing.

Mrs. Ed. Little who underwent an operation at the McAllister hospital at Waukegan some time ago, returned home on Sunday evening.

Mr. Byrd of Herford, Kansas, representing a land company of which Geo. Webb is also a member is transacting business in Antioch this week.

Frank Lasco will have an auction sale on his farm north east of town on Saturday June 23 at 10:00 o'clock sharp. Watch for the bills next week.

Miss Gabriella Worsley of Sylvania, sister of Mrs. J. J. Kirwin of Silver Lake has been awarded the honor of being the most beautiful woman in the state of Wisconsin.

Silver Lake will celebrate the Fourth with a grand picnic. Races of all kinds and ball games by clubs having a good reputation will be among the amusements of the day.

C. Ostrander of Fox Lake, had the misfortune one day last week to slip and fall, thus breaking his leg between the knee and ankle. The accident will lay him up for some time.

The recent change in time of mail on the Wisconsin Central does not satisfy business men of various places along the line. Some of the towns have entered complaint to the state railway commission.

Will make the season of 1907 as follows: At my barn in Antioch till May 22, after that date every Monday and Tuesday of each week during the balance of the season.

Terms, \$20 to insure

H. HERMAN

Antioch - Illinois

WALL PAPER SAMPLES SHOWN UPON REQUEST

MODERATE PRICES ESTIMATES GIVEN

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE FOR BIDS

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch, Lake County, Illinois, for the building and lot on Depot street, owned by the Village of Antioch, known as the "old factory" building, described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing in the center of the highway of the north-west corner of the Marble Shop lot owned and occupied by John Welch, then westerly along the center of the highway forty-four (44) feet, more or less, to the north-east corner of a lot conveyed by John Welch and wife to the Village of Antioch, thence south along the east line of said lot to the south line of said lot, thence easterly along the north line of land owned by Levy J. Simons, to the south-east corner of the Marble Shop lot owned by John Welch, as aforesaid, thence northerly along said Welch's west line to the place of beginning, being a part of the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section eight (8), township forty-six (46) north, of range ten (10) east of the third (3rd) Principal Meridian, situated in the town of Antioch, in the county of Lake, in the State of Illinois, hereby releasing and waiving all rights under and by virtue of the Homestead Exemption Laws of the State of Illinois.

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch, in the county of Lake, and State of Illinois, reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

H. Bock, President of Board of Trustees.

L. M. HUGHES, Clerk. 38m2

THE PERCHERON STALLION

VAILLANT 20844

Sired by Strogoff 5504 (6812) by Voltaire 3540 (443) by Brilliant 1271 (755) by Brilliant 1889 (756) by Coco 11 (714) by Vieux Chaslin (713) by Coco (712) by Jean LeBlanc (739).

First dam Mere 20335 by Brilliant 1271 (755) by Brilliant 1889 (756) by Coco 11 (714) by Vieux Chaslin (713) by Coco (712) by Jean LeBlanc (739).

Second dam Mere 2775 (1497) by Monton (1640) by French Monarch 205 (734) by Ilderton (5302) by Valentin (2301) Vieux Chaslin (713) by Coco (712) by Mignon (715) by Jean LeBlanc (739).

Third dam Jeannette 2775 (1497) by French Monarch 205 (734) by Ilderton (5302) by Valentin (2301) Vieux Chaslin (713) by Coco (712) by Mignon (715) by Jean LeBlanc (739). Foaled July 4th, 1897.

Vaillant 20844 is a coal black, small star, one white hind foot; he will weigh over 1900 pounds and has more quality, smooth finish, trappier action and more size with the best of feet, clean, flat, heavy bone, better breast, hip and back than any horse you can find in this county. He is the sire of heavy, smooth finish and heavy boned colts. Anyone wishing to breed to such a horse will do well to see this horse before engaging their mares. He has been examined in the department of horse breeding of the College of Agriculture and is certified the said stallion is of pure breeding and sound and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. - W. A. HENRY, Dean of the College of Agriculture. A. S. ALEXANDER, in charge of department of horse breeding at Madison, Wis.

He will stand the season at my barn at \$15 to insure mare with foal, or two mares at \$27.50. Parties parting with mares, insurance becomes due and payable at once. For further particulars call on or address,

L. J. SLOCUM

RUSSELL ILLINOIS

J. C. JAMES, JR.

Justice of the Peace and Notary Public

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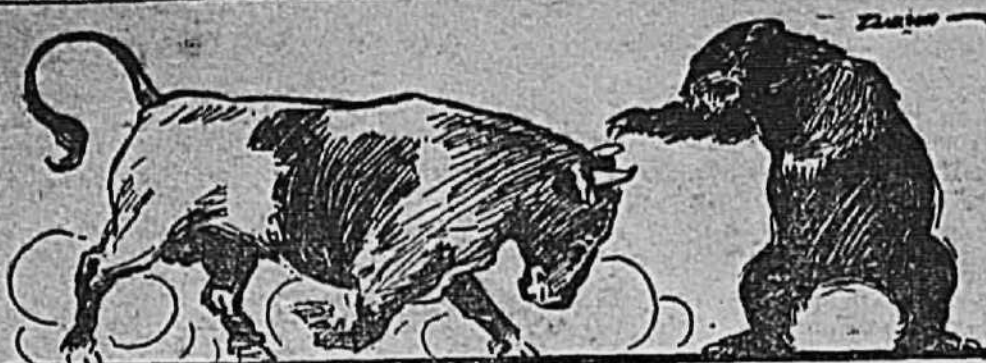
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THE DELUGE

By DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS, Author of "THE COAST" and "THE DELUGE"

CHAPTER XXX.—Continued.
"I have only contempt for a woman who tries to hold a man when he wishes to go," said Anita, with quiet but energetic bitterness. "Besides—"

she hesitated an instant before going on—"Gladys deserves her fate. She doesn't really care for him. She's only jealous of him. She never did love him."

"How do you know?" said I sharply, trying to persuade myself it was not an ugly suspicion in me that lifted its head and shot out that question.

"Because he never loved her," she replied. "The feeling a woman has for a man or a man for a woman, without any response, isn't love, isn't worthy the name of love. It's a sort of baffled covetousness. Love means generosity, not greediness." Then—"Why do you not ask me whether what she said is true?"

The change in her tone with the last sentence, the strange, ominous note in it, startled me.

"Because," replied I, "as I said to her, to ask my wife such a question would be to insult her. If you were riding with him, it was an accident." As if my rude repulse of her overtures and my keeping away from her ever since would not have justified her in almost anything.

She flushed the dark red of shame, but her gaze held steady and unflinching upon mine. "It was not altogether by accident," she said. And I think she expected me to kill her.

When a man admits and respects a woman's rights where he is himself concerned, he either is no longer interested in her or has begun to love her so well that he can control the savage and selfish instincts of passion. If Mowbray Langdon had been there, I might have killed them both; but he was not there, and she, facing me without fear, was not the woman to be suspected of the stealthy and traitorous.

"It was he that you meant when you warned me you cared for another man?" said I, so quietly that I wondered at myself; wondered what had become of the "Black Matt" who had used his fists almost as much as his brains in fighting his way up.

"Yes," she said, her head down now.

A long pause.

"You wish to be free?" I asked, and my tone must have been gentle.

"I wish to free you," she replied slowly and deliberately.

There was a long silence. Then I said: "I must think it all out. I once told you how I felt about these matters. I've greatly changed my mind since our talk that night in the Willoughby; but my prejudices are still with me. Perhaps you will not be surprised at that—you whose prejudices have cost me so dear."

I thought she was going to speak. Instead she turned away, so that I could no longer see her face.

"Our marriage was a miserable mistake," I went on, struggling to be just and judicial, and to seem calm. "I admit it now. Fortunately, we are both still young—you very young. Mistakes in youth are never fatal. But, Anita, do not blunder out of one mistake into another. You are no longer a child, as you were when I married you. You will be careful not to let judgments formed of him long ago decide you for him as they decided you against me."

"I wish to be free," she said, each word coming with an effort, "as much on your account as on my own." Then, and it seemed to me merely a truly feminine attempt to shirk responsibility, she added, "I am glad my going will be a relief to you."

"Yes, it will be a relief," I confessed. "Our situation has become intolerable. I have reached my limit of self-control. I put out my hand. 'Good-by,' I said."

If she had wept it might have modified my conviction that everything was at an end between us. But she did not weep. "Can you ever forgive me?" she asked.

"Let's not talk of forgiveness," said I, and I fear my voice and manner were gruff, as I strove not to break down. "Let's try to forget." And I touched her hand and hastened away.

When two human beings set out to misunderstand each other, how fast and far they go! How shut-in we are from each other, with only halting means of communication that break down under the slightest strain!

As I was leaving the house next morning, I gave Sanders this note for her:

"I have gone to live at the Downtown hotel. When you have decided what course to take, let me know. If my 'rights' ever had any substance, they have starved away to such weak things that they collapse even as I try to set them up. I hope your freedom will give you happiness and me peace."

"You are ill, sir?" asked my old servant, my old friend, as he took the note.

"Stay with her, Sanders, as long as

she wishes," said I, ignoring his question. "Then come to me."

His look made me shake hands with him. As I did it, we both remembered the last time we had shaken hands—when he had the roses for my home-coming with my bride. It seemed to me I could smell those roses.

XXXI.
LANGDON COMES TO THE SURFACE.

I shall not estimate the vast sums it cost the Roebuck-Langdon clique to maintain the prices of National Coal, and so give plausibility to the fiction that the public was buying eagerly.

In the third week of my campaign, Molville was so deeply involved that he had to let the two others take the whole burden upon themselves.

In the fourth week, Langdon came to me.

The interval between his card and himself gave me a chance to recover from my amazement. When he entered he found me busily writing. Though I had never myself, it was several seconds before I ventured to look at him. There he stood, probably as handsome, as fascinating as

she wishes, said I, ignoring his question. "Then come to me."

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make it up with the Ellerslys? I fancied so, and told Sam you'd simply think me meddlesome. The other matter is the Travelers' club. I've smoothed things out there. I'm going to put you up and rush you through."

"No, thanks," said I. It seemed incredible to me that I had ever cared about that club and the things it represented, as I could remember I undoubtedly did care. It was like looking at an outgrown toy and trying to feel again the emotions it once excited.

"I assure you, Matt, there won't be the slightest difficulty." His manner was that of a man playing the trump card in a desperate game—he feels it can not lose, yet the stake is so big that he can not but be a little nervous.

"I do not care to join the Travelers' club," said I, rising. "I must ask you to excuse me. I am exceedingly busy."

A flush appeared in his cheeks and deepened and spread until his whole body must have been aflame. He seated himself. "You know what I've come for," he said sullenly, and humbly, too.

All his life he had been enthroned upon his wealth. Without realizing it, he had claimed and had received deference solely because he was rich. He had thought himself, in his own person, most superior; now, he found that like a silly child he had been standing on a chair and crying: "See how tall I am." And the airs, the cynicism, the graceful condescension, which had been so becoming to him, were now as out of place as crown and robes on a king taking a swimming lesson.

"What are your terms, Blacklock? Don't be too hard on an old friend," said he, trying to carry off his frank plea for mercy with a smile.

I should have thought he would cut his throat and jump off the Battery wall before he would get on his knees

much of a fool he is. I hesitate to think so poorly of you as your attempt to fool me seems to compel."

But he was unconvinced. "I've found he intends to abandon the ship and leave me to go down with it," he persisted. "He believes he can escape and denounce me as the arch rascal who planned the combine, and can convince people that I fooled him into it."

Ingenious; but I happened to know that it was false. "Pardon me, Mr. Langdon," said I with stiff courtesy. "I repeat, I can do nothing for you. Good morning." And I went at my work as if he were already gone.

Had I been vindictive, I would have led him out to humiliate himself more deeply, if greater depths of humiliation there are than those to which he voluntarily descended. But I wished to spare him; I let him see the uselessness of his mission. He looked at me in silence—the look of hate that can come only from a creature weak as well as wicked. I think it was all his keen sense of humor could do to save him from a melodramatic outbreak. He slipped into his habitual pose, rose and withdrew without another word. All this fright and groveling and treachery for plunder, the loss of which would not impair his fortune—plunder he had stolen with many a jest and gibe at his helpless victims. Like most of our debonaire dollars chasers, he was a good sportsman only when the game was with him.

That afternoon he threw his Coal Holdings on the market in great blocks. His treachery took Roebuck completely by surprise—for Roebuck believed in this fair-weather "gentleman," foul-weather coward, and neglected to allow for that quicksand that is always under the foundation of the man who has inherited, not earned, his wealth. But for the blundering credulity of rascals, would honest men ever get their dues. Roebuck's brokers had bought many thousands of Langdon's shares at the high artificial price before Roebuck grasped the situation—that it was not my followers recklessly gambling to break the prices, but Langdon unloading on his "pal."

As soon as he saw, he abruptly withdrew from the market. When the Stock Exchange closed, National Coal securities were offered at prices ranging from 11 for the bonds to two for the common and three for the preferred—offered, and no takers. "Well, you've done it," said Joe, coming with the news that Thornley, of the Discount and Deposit Bank, had been appointed receiver.

"I've made a beginning," replied I.

I had decided to concentrate upon Roebuck, because he was the richest and most powerful of "The Seven." For, in my pictures of the three main phases of "finance"—the industrial, the life insurance and the banking—he, as arch plotter in every kind of respectable skulduggery, was necessarily in the foreground. My original intention was to demolish the Power Trust—or, at least, to compel him to buy back all of its stock which he had worked off on the public. I had collected many interesting facts about it, facts typical of the conditions that "finance" has established in so many of our industries.

For instance, I was prepared to show that the actual earnings of the Power Trust was two and half times what its reports to stockholders alleged; that the concealed profits were diverted into the pockets of Roebuck, his sons, 11 other relatives and four of "The Seven," the lion's share going, of course, to the lion. Like almost all the great industrial enterprises, too strong for the law and too remote for the supervision of their stockholders, it gathered in enormous revenues to disburse them chiefly in salaries and commissions and rackets on contracts to favorites. I had proof that in one year it had "written off" 12 millions of profit and loss, 10 millions of which had found its way to Roebuck's pocket.

I had no choice. I must turn aside from Roebuck; I must first show, that while Textile was, in a sense, sound just at that time, it had been unsound, and would be unsound again as soon as Langdon had gathered in a sufficient number of lambs to make a battue worth the while of a man dealing in nothing less than seven figures. I proceeded to do so.

The market yielded slowly. Under my first day's attack Textile preferred fell six points, Textile common three. While I was in the midst of dictating my letter for the second day's attack, I suddenly came to a full stop. I found across my way this thought: "Isn't it strange that Langdon, after humbling himself to you, should make this bold challenge? It's a trap!"

"No more at present," said I, to my stenographer. "And don't write out what I've already dictated."

I shut myself in and busied myself at the telephone. Half an hour after I set my secret machinery in motion, a messenger brought me an envelope, the address type-written. It contained a sheet of paper on which appeared, in type-writing, these words, and nothing more:

"He is heavily short of Textiles." It was indeed a trap. The new issue was a blind. He had challenged me to attack his stock, and as soon as I did, he had begun secretly to sell it for a fall. I worked at this new situation until midnight, trying to get together the proofs. At that hour—for I could delay no longer, and my proofs were not quite complete—I sent my newspapers two sentences:

"To-morrow I shall make a disclosure that will send Textiles up. Do not sell Textiles!"

(To be Continued)

MAKES WAR THREAT

JAPANESE LEADER URGES FIGHT IF DIPLOMACY FAILS.

PLOT AGAINST MINISTRY

Progressives and Japs on Pacific Coast Combine to Insist on Reparation for Attacks in Frisco.

Tokio.—Viscount Tani, leader of the opposition in the house of peers, and head of the defense of Kumamoto in the Satsuma rebellion, is reported to have said anent the American question:

The persecution of the Japanese in San Francisco is a most wicked act. Should diplomacy fail to bring about a satisfactory solution the only way open to us is an appeal to arms. Our mind is firmly made up. It is certain that America will yield, for its people are radically commercial in their sentiment."

Plot to Stir Up Trouble.

Washington.—That the Japanese of the Pacific coast and the progressives, a political party of Japan, have entered into an alliance which has the earmarks of an international conspiracy, with the overthrow of the present ministry in Japan and the annulment of the clause in the immigration bill excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States as the ultimate objects, was learned authoritatively here Sunday.

The preliminary steps in this scheme, it is said, will be to induce the Tokyo government to recall Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, and to demand an apology and perhaps an indemnity from this government for the alleged acts of violence against Japanese subjects residing in San Francisco.

These facts became known Sunday for the first time when it was learned that T. Takahashi, representative of the Seattle Japanese society; O. Noda, representative of the San Francisco Japanese society, and K. Kowakami, staff representative of the Yorozu (daily newspaper) of Tokio, came to Washington on April 21 and remained until May 12, during which time they were negotiating with the Japanese ambassador looking to the annulment of the Japanese immigration limitation law.

Committee Was in Washington.

This delegation failed in its purpose and, it is stated, after charging Ambassador Aoki with treachery to the Japanese of the Pacific coast and with misrepresenting conditions to his home government, they telegraphed to Ootaka Yamaoka, the personal representative of Count Okuma, who was awaiting their report in Seattle, with the request that he communicate with the anti-administration leaders in Tokio.

Yamaoka sailed for Japan on May 14, and it was pointed out Sunday the renewal of the anti-American agitation in the Japanese press has begun since his arrival in Tokio on May 28. It is also believed here that he prompted the deputation of progressives to call on Foreign Minister Hayashi for an explanation of the government's "apparent inaction and want of efficiency in the presence of the grave diplomatic questions with the United States."

The report which Yamaoka carried to the elder statesmen it is further believed here is responsible for the attitude of the opposition newspapers in urging the concentration of Japanese national efforts toward the settlement of the San Francisco question by forcing an apology from this government.

AERONAUT DROWNS IN RIVER.

Becomes Entangled in the Ropes of His Parachute.

Granite Falls, Minn.—Entangled in the ropes of his parachute John Puera, an aeronaut of Utica, N. Y., met death Saturday by drowning in the Minnesota river near this point. Puera, who was employed by a carnival company that has been operating here, ascended at six o'clock. The wind carried the balloon up the river and when he had traveled about a half mile, the aeronaut detached the parachute. His arms and legs became entangled in the ropes and when the parachute struck the water Puera was unable to save himself and was drowned. The body has been recovered.

Disgraced; Seeks Death

San Antonio, Tex.—Lieut. Mack Richardson, whose resignation was Thursday accepted by President Roosevelt, was found unconscious in his room Friday at Fort Sam Houston. Examination disclosed the use of morphine and prussic acid. A note saying the act had been inevitable since last November was found on a nearby table. The physicians despair of Richardson's recovery.

Big Fire in San Francisco.

San Francisco.—Fire Saturday night destroyed property valued at \$200,000 on Bryant street. The Franklin grammar school, the Yosemite flour mills, a lodging house and the wholesale houses of the Customs Seed company and the San Francisco Paste company were destroyed.

James Black, St. Louis, Is Dead.

St. Louis.—James Black, president of the James Black Masonry and Construction company, died here Sunday at the age of 76.

BIG PLOT IS SUSPECTED

CERTAIN RAILWAYS AND THE POST OFFICE INVOLVED.

Conspiracy Alleged in Connection with Handling of the Mails—Inspectors at Work.

Cincinnati.—An investigation of the relations of the railroads and the post office department by direct order of President Roosevelt, which has already caused a saving to the government of more than \$2,000,000, is declared to be now under way in an article in the Times Star.

The article says: "Thirty-two post office inspectors of the United States, the shrewdest in the service of Uncle Sam, are at work on a case of alleged conspiracy of certain of the railroads with the post office department of the United States."

"Four of these inspectors were in Cincinnati Thursday. They are not all still here and, in fact, none of them may be here at this moment, but they are likely to reappear any day and are to be reinforced when they do return. That they held a conference with post office inspectors in charge, Holmes, at Cincinnati, is also known."

"What railroads are involved in the allegations is not stated. In brief, the facts are known but the evidence is not at hand."

"The order to investigate is said to have gone out from the White House direct."

"Thus far the search for evidence has not yielded much fruit. It is being conducted with great secrecy and the least misstep might cause an upheaval to see who was responsible."

"The inquiry has been going on for months, in fact, since last December. One post office division has charge of the disbursement of \$90,000,000 annually, and enough has been learned in the investigation to save the United States \$2,000,000 a year. The money goes to all the sources of mail receipts, but the alleged conspiracy, from whatever department, is said to have been with certain railroads. It is in connection with the payments for the handling of the mails."

"The inspectors who were in Cincinnati were D. W. Peters, of New York, E. H. Kline, of Indianapolis, A. B. Britton, of Chattanooga, and C. A. Cislser, of Augusta, Ga."

E. H. HARRIMAN IS IMMUNE.

Conclusion Reached at Important Conference in White House.

Washington.—That E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, is immune from criminal prosecution as the result of his testimony before the interstate commerce commission in New York recently, that the question of prosecution of blameworthy carriers of railroads should be left in the hands of the attorney general and that prosecution of the anthracite coal roads will begin in Philadelphia, probably next week, were conclusions reached at a conference held at the White House Friday night.

The Harriman case and the cases of the coal-carrying roads were discussed for three hours by President Roosevelt, five members of the cabinet, two members of the interstate commerce commission, and special counsel for the government.

Following the general conference Attorney General Bonaparte remained with the president to discuss the so-called Harvester trust. It is thought not unlikely that the question of prosecution of that organization will be left in the attorney general's hands.

CYCLONE IN INDIAN CITY.

Hardly a Building Standing Intact in Principal Seaport.

Bombay.—A destructive cyclone swept over Kurrachi Thursday. Several steamers were driven ashore and hardly a building remains intact. The casualties have not been reported.

Kurrachi, also spelled Kurrachee and Karachi, is one of the principal seaports of British India and capital of the Sindh division of the Bombay presidency and of the district of Kurrachi. It is situated on the Arabian sea, 12 miles northwest of the westernmost outlet of the Indus.

Kurrachi was a straggling village when it passed into the hands of the British in 1842. It now presents the features of a modern city, is noted for its manufactures of carpets and fine silverware and has a population of more than 120,000.

Rhodius Declared Insane.

Lebanon, Ind.—Judge Artman Friday declared George Rhodius, of Indianapolis, to be insane and appointed James M. Berryhill of that city as his guardian. Rhodius owns real estate in Indianapolis worth \$800,000. On January 21 Rhodius was married at Louisville in the office of a justice of the peace to Elma Dare, a keeper of a resort in Indianapolis. It was charged that the Dare woman kidnapped Rhodius.

Julia Magruder, Novelist, Dies.

Richmond, Va.—Miss Julia Magruder, the novelist, died here Sunday after a protracted illness. She was 61 years old. She was a native of Charlottesville, Va., and her home was in Washington.

Three Drown in the Mississippi.

Dubuque, Ia.—Paul Kies, William Stolteben and Nicholas Forret were drowned Sunday in the Mississippi by the capsizing of a skiff. Two other occupants of the boat were rescued.

Rural News Notes

Submitted by Our Very Able
Staff of Correspondents

LAKE VILLA

James Kerr was in Waukegan Monday.
Dr. W. E. Hesselgrave is again able to be about.

Mrs. C. Harbaugh was a Chicago visitor Thursday.

Dr. Morrell was an Antioch caller last Wednesday.

Miss Bertha Shopelroy was a Chicago visitor last week.

C. Christensen was an Antioch business visitor Wednesday.

E. Rushmore was an Antioch business visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. W. G. Hucker was a Chicago business caller Monday.

Will Sebora is working as a carpenter on the new Lehman residence.

Mrs. J. E. Lain and Dr. Morrell were Waukegan business callers Tuesday.

Wednesday evening a basket social was given by our young people in Hamlin's hall.

Mrs. Ferrier has accepted a position at the depot restaurant and will make her home in Lake Villa.

Will VanPatten moved Tuesday from the Hamlin property to that recently vacated by Mr. Munson.

The Lake Villa ball team will play Ingleside Sunday, June 16, at the Lake Villa grounds. Game called at 2 p. m.

The Misses Mamie and Lauretta King of Chicago, spent Saturday and Sunday with their cousin, Miss Lillian McMahon.

B. F. VanPatten of Antioch, was seen on our streets Thursday with rod and line, prepared to wipe out the crop of fish.

The Lake Villa team played Round Lake at the Round Lake grounds Sunday. The score was 5 to 4 in favor of Round Lake.

Ernest Palmer of Allendale Farm, brought out a number of his classmates from Lake Forest to spend Sunday with him at the farm.

Mace Poulton, Will VanPatten, Will Nott, George Walker, Carl Miller, Will McFadden and Bert Gonyo were in Chicago Wednesday taking in the New York-Chicago ball game.

Mrs. G. Hucker took her little granddaughter, Edwardine Murphy, to Chicago Tuesday where she will be placed in the care of Dr. Brophy at the Presbyterian hospital and treated for spinal trouble.

Are you a subscriber to the Antioch News? If not, why not? It is the only paper that gives you a good lot of home news. The price is \$1.00 a year and Dr. Morrell will gladly send you a sample copy and take your subscription.

The new Lehman residence is now in the hands of the plasterers and will be completed by July first, conditions permitting. The steam plant has been installed and tested as has also the gas plant. The house is a model of beauty and speaks well for Frank Hamlin, who has the contract.

The many friends of Ernest Palmer of Allendale Farm will be glad to learn that he has been tendered and has accepted a professorship in Lake Forest College from which place he graduates this spring. Mr. Palmer came to Allendale an orphan without friends or means and under the eye of Captain Bradley has turned out an honorable and highly respected gentleman. He has worked his way through the college and will now study law during his spare moments. The News joins his friends in extending congratulations.

GRAYSLAKE

Mr. and Mrs. Lott Fenlon of Ravenswood spent Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Jessie Thayer of Libertyville visited over Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Frazier.

Rev. Walsh delivered a very good baccalaureate sermon on Sunday evening to a full house.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Higley sold their lot on Westerfield Place to A. W. Thomson for \$550.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Higley were guests of relatives in Chicago from Thursday until Sunday evening.

Mr. C. R. Sherman of Richmond, Va., is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. J. Higley, and brother, E. B. Sherman.

Commencement exercises were held at the opera house on Tuesday evening and was very good, all taking their parts well.

Mrs. Kapple, who has been stopping

with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Smith, has been confined to her bed with la grippe the past two weeks.

The Ladies Aid society will give a supper at the Congregational church on Wednesday, June 19, from 5 to 7:30. A good supper for 25 cents. Come.

Thomson Bros. sold 35 feet of their property, known as the Sloer property, on the west of the lake to a Mr. Apple of Chicago who will erect a summer home.

The marriage of Miss Florence Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, to Mr. Shulander of Chicago, took place at the home of the bride's parents on Westerfield Place on Tuesday, June 11, at 10 p. m., Rev. Walton, former pastor here, officiating. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the relatives and a few close friends. Mr. and Mrs. Shulander will take a wedding trip and on their return will visit friends at Baraboo, Wis., after which they will move to Hastings, Mich., where Mr. Shulander has a good position. Both are very popular young people and their many friends join in wishing them years of happiness.

MILLBURN

Mrs. Gerrity has been quite sick during the past week.

Miss Vivian Bonner closed her school last Thursday.

Mrs. Bonner returned to her home in Russell last Wednesday.

Alfred Bain received word Saturday of the death of his nephew in Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bonner returned Wednesday from their visit to Nebraska.

Miss Margaret White and Olin Cleveland graduated from Rochester academy last week.

Rev. A. W. Safford and Miss Clara Foote attended the graduating exercises in Rochester last week.

Olin Cleveland, Leon Strang and Robert Bonner are home for their summer vacation from Rochester academy.

Mr. and Mrs. David White and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Strang attended the commencement exercises in Rochester.

The Misses Mabel Bonner, Pearl and Ruby Cleveland, Margaret White and Helen Safford returned from Rochester, Saturday.

RUSSELL

Mr. Hugh Carney is on the sick list. Mrs. Dr. Young spent Wednesday at Gurnee.

Claud Nellis is still unable to work, but is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Murrie are at present sick with the measles.

Miss Stella Summerton visited her sister, Mrs. Parker, during the week.

Mrs. G. P. McNamara spent Thursday evening at her home in Grayslake.

Mrs. Thomas Edwards of Hickory, will soon move into Mr. Nichols' house.

The Ladies Aid society will give a celebration in Melville's grove July 4th.

Miss Gitty of Waukegan, is spending some time sewing for Mrs. E. P. Siver.

Miss Sarah Braine attended graduating exercises in northern Wisconsin the last of the week.

Those attending Pawnee Bill's circus at Waukegan were obliged to come home between showers.

The entertainment given by the North Prairie people at the church was well attended, considering the stormy weather.

GRASS LAKE

Harry Cushing entertained some of his boy friends Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisk from Indian Point, were calling on friends here Sunday.

Mr. Chris Treiger had the misfortune to sprain his wrist quite badly last week.

Quite a number of people from here attended the Children's Day and Memorial services Sunday.

The Echo Club expects some 150 people out next Saturday when they will have their formal opening.

The Grass Lake school will close Friday and the scholars are looking forward to a picnic if the weather will permit.

A sail boat from Fox Lake capsized near the channel in Petite Lake during the storm on Monday, but the occupants managed to reach shore safely.

Robert Selter gives a dance Saturday night. He has engaged the Stein orchestra of six pieces and expects to make it one of his old time dances where everybody has a good time.

BRISTOL

Chas. Murdock was a Chicago visitor Monday.

Miss Elsie Gray of Chicago, is spending the week at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Dixon visited at Chas. Gunter's Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Tillotson and Mrs. Brazie of Kenosha, are visiting at Geo. Tillotson's.

Mrs. H. B. Gaines was taken to Chicago Tuesday morning for an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Fred Barlow and children of Harvard, Ill., is spending the week at Mr. Schattler's.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pofahl of Racine, spent Tuesday and Wednesday at the parental home here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Murdock went to Oaklough Wednesday to attend the funeral of David Richards.

Wm. Gunter came over from Genoa, Jc. Wednesday evening in his auto and took in the Chautauqua.

Mrs. J. L. Sizer went to Chicago Friday to meet Miss Ethel, who is returning from the Taylor University, Upland, Ind.

Messrs. Roy Murdock, Lawrence White and Lyle Sizer and Miss Myra White were Kenosha visitors on Thursday.

Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. J. A. Foster and Mrs. A. N. Bevins of Salem, came over Thursday to take in the Chautauqua and visit friends.

Force and Righteousness. Where force prevails right prevails.—Spanish Proverb.

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